LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 118 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 16 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
19 May	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
26 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 ,,	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
23 ,,	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 ,,	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 ,,	Morea ..		10,953
21 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 ,,	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 ,,	Mantua ..		10,916
15 ,,	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 ,,	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 ,,	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 ,,	Ranchi ..		20,650
24 ,,	Ranpura ..	Macedonia*..	11,120
1 Dec.	Rampura ..		16,601
8 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £129
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
27th May	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan	
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan	
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	8th May	18th May
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Hakozaki Maru 31st May
Hakusan Maru 14th June
Kitano Maru 28th June
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Katori Maru 30th May
Atsuta Maru 13th June.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Tenyo Maru 13th June
Korea Maru 26th June

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928			
16th May	Bankura ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
18th ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi	
23rd ,,	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,13,3
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar.
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalliol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda
P. P. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3-4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business ..	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,40,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A B. A. and a B. Sc. for the H. C. High School, Burhanpur. Salary (If Trained) 80-80-5-150 If not trained) 70-70-5-150. Apply sharp to the Head Master.
A 30424

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in English and a qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Apply stating terms and experience to the CHAIRMAN E. M. High School, Borsad Dist., Kaira.
A 30413

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER, having full up-to-date knowledge for the BECHARDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Ltd., Raikhad, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A 30397

WANTED—A practical and experienced WEAVING MASTER, well trained in every process of weaving. The successful candidate shall have to join immediately on one month's probation. Apply with testimonials stating terms and salary to THE PROPRIETORS Guru Ram Das Cotton Mill, Amritsar.
A R881

NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Sukkarapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad
A R843.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

IMPROVED OVERLAND WHIPPET new prices: TOURER Rs. 2,400/- SEDAN 4-door Rs. 3,250, COACH Rs. 3,025/- ROADSTER Rs. 2,900/-, 1/2 ton Chassis Rs. 1,800/- F. O. R. Bombay—complete in every detail. Indisputably the finest value in India G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
IA 30370

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—for Offices and Shops with lift, Kamar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Oppt. Honk-Kong Bank. Apply A. T. PALANPURWALA, Saikh Memon Street, Tel. 24421.
C R873

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GET FREE SAMPLES of Swadeshi Silk and Endicloths; best for suitings and shirtings in fashionable designs: JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Silk Merchants, Ludhiana.
T R885

WHY REMAIN POOR.—You can be a rich man with small capital Particulars against one anna stamp. Dr. GUPTA, P. O. Box 2532, Bombay".
T R887

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI TWILL

Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30 ins. wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.

Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27 ins. wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.

A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coats, etc. Rs. 1|12|6 per yard. 27 ins. wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26 ins. wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs, sizes up to 17-1|2 ins. collar. From Rs. 4|- each. Polo Collars to match, at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs, Rs. 3|4|- each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2|14| each. Write for samples.

SPORTS COATS.

Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. From Rs. 8|14|- each. An excellent Knock-about coat for rough wear. Ideal for Shikar.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

MEDICAL

PRACTICAL REMEDY for WEAK MEMORY—Is your memory weak leading to failure in study or business? A strong memory is the key to assured success. It is To cultivate it, apply "P. B." C|o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—PHILANTHROPIC ATTORNEYS to establish a fund to help inventors and authors from my new as well as lost patents, copyrights etc. Please, Communicate immediately with DARAB JAGOSE, Bhaya Street, Nanpura SURAT.
P R888

FOREIGN GAS COAL WANTED.—Nonsaking, of high calorific value, low in ash and high in volatile carbon. Please send your quotation with analysis to:—MANAGING AGENT, U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., Bahjoi (P. O.) Dist. Moradabad.
N 30410

WANTED big EMPTY PACKING CASES or LOOS PLANKS. Write F. A. PAGDIWALA, 40, Dhaboo Street, Bombay 9.
N R872

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 1929.

NOTICE.

THE WORK of ENUMERATING VOTERS is nearing completion. Persons wishing to be enrolled as voters who have not so far been visited by enumerators, are requested to write immediately to the

SUPERINTENDENT,
Electoral Roll Department.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th May, 1928.
30425

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

LAMINGTON ROAD NORTH,
JETHA STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE will RE-OPEN for the new Term on the 10th June, 1928.

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation of the Bombay University or an equivalent Examination of other recognised Universities, are eligible for admission.

The application for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th June, 1928, on the prescribed forms of application that will be available from the Principal's Office.

All applications must accompany the University Examination Certificates (which will be returned) and should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, and handed over personally in the College Office or sent by Registered Post.

PRINCIPAL.
30422

SETH KHIMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND

SOME SCHOLARSHIPS are to be awarded from the above fund for higher commercial education. Lohanas will have special consideration. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
30405

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MECHANICIAN at the College of Engineering, Poona.

2. The post is non-pensionable and on five years' contract in the first instance, the first year being on probation.

3. The incumbent of the post will be allowed to subscribe to the G. P. Fund and he will have to enter into an agreement for a period of 5 years, which may be terminated at six months' notice at the option of Government.

4. The scale of pay of the appointment will be Rs. 120—5—150.

5. Candidates should be able to work on and explain the working of the various machines of an Engineering Workshop.

6. The following information should be supplied by all applicants:—
(i) Name in full, (ii) Age with date and place of birth, (iii) Caste and sub-caste, (iv) Place and standard of education, (v) If employed, where and present salary, (vi) Copies of testimonials, (vii) Details of experience of work, (viii) Pay required.

7. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st of May, 1928.

8. Candidates called for an interview must come at their own expense.

C. GRAHAM SMITH,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 14th May, 1928.
30423

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

Re: THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
(In Vol. Liquidation).

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Rubber Works and Factory of the Company, situated at Wadala, Antop Hills and the plant and machinery. Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned at CURRIMBHOY HOUSE, 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders should reach the undersigned efore the 5th June, 1928. The undersigned do not undertake to accept the ighest or any other tender.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1928.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
A. B. AVASIA,
Liquidators,
the Pioneer Rubber & Industrial Co., Ltd.
30374

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai FATMABAI, widow of Suleman Mahomed, and Mr. HASSAM HAJI ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, casement or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-five (385) square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 37, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by sea-shore, on or towards the North by an open space, and on or towards the South by an open space, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5182 and Street No. 7. Mahim Bazar Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1928.

N. A. VESUVALA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
30426

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHUWANDAS LAWJI and LAXMIDAS LAWJI have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of the Cavel Street, Gaiwady, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Town of Bombay, bearing Collector's New No. 169, New Survey No. 199, Cadastral Survey No. 715 of Bhuleshwar Division and containing by admeasurement 133-2|9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East partly by the house of Manoel Joas Dias and partly by a public passage, on or towards the North by the house of Vandrawandas Ramji, on or towards the South and West by a public passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3849 and Street No 191 W.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1928.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30427

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE, most wonderfully and accurately revealed through the system of MEDITATION (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist, Unsolicited Testimonials from distinguished Europeans and Indians throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, etc. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading (Monthly Details), Rs. 2; (Weekly Details) Rs. 5; Complete Life-Reading Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life-Reading Rs. 10. V. P. Charges Extra. Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., (Occultist), Swami Premananda Ashram, 8-E, Beadon Street (Room No. XI). Calcutta.

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And send me, with your name and address, to Health Home, (D.11), Samta, Bengal, and you will receive free under plain cover a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational Home Treatment.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel.

Stores such as wrought iron scrap of wire ropes, iron stands, taps, wrought iron scrap of pipes, hammers, hacksaw blades, augers, spanners, screw jacks, anvils, vices bench, furniture, condemned drilling machine, primus stoves, gate and street lamps, gas lamps and regulators powrahs, shovels, leather and rubber scrap, tyres, padlocks, measuring tapes, rubber stamps, clocks, penknives, electric bulbs, glass globes, chimneys, packing cases, wooden reels, kerosene oil tins, bicycle, 5 and 10 gallons drums, buckets, wooden casks, water and oil tanks, wheels, steel-barrels, ink and medicine bottles, zinc scrap, electric materials, canvass and rubber pipes, gunny scrap, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English, maple and genuine Jacobean furniture at "Sagar" Mahal, Walkeshwar Road, property of E. Danner, Esq.

On SUNDAY, the 20th May, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, telescopic, dining table made by Benjamin, chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield, Jacobean and drawing room suites, cabinets, E. lamps and fans, cottage piano, phonograph, brassware, ornaments, vases, large and small writing tables, silver and book cases, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, screens English ice boxes, one Godrej safe on stand, etc., etc.

The property of E. Danner Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

Under instructions from the Indo-German Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of the Indian Engineering Co., Bombay:—

One case electrical flexible wire.

On account of the Underwriters:—

One bale woollen press cloth about 400 lbs.

(AT 2-30 P.M.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubbed tyred Office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness
1 Waler Horse in harness.

On account and at the risk of Bhawan Jeewan.

One rubber tyred Brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PADAVS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2076 of 1927 (Dr. Popat vs. Bai Nabat and others) and pursuant to the Court Order dated 8th December, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Padav Bazar near Karnak Bunder Bridge.

Padav "Daria Daulat," bearing No. 3393, padav "Khusru" bearing No. 4889, padav "Bhaman" bearing No. 5088, padav "Dhan Prasad" bearing No. 4429, padav "Khudabux" bearing No. 4279, padav "Daria Daulat" bearing No. 5602, padav "Bismillah" bearing No. 4880, padav "Survaban" bearing No. 3625, padav "Allimadat" bearing No. 5508, padav "Futtay Sultan" bearing No. 4863, padav "Ratan" bearing No. 4891, padav "Lakhmi" bearing No. 2464, and padav "Bhavani" bearing No. 5618.

For further full particulars of the above please apply to Messrs. Natverlal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT RANDER AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT RANDER.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1229 of 1927 (Rasoolbibi widow vs. Yusuf Ajum Pipardi and others) and pursuant to the decree dated 2nd April, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd June next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the three immoveable properties in different lots.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land situate at Vakhar Oli Rander together with the messuage, tenements and building standing thereon admeasuring about 144 square yards and bearing Street No. A No 7 and Survey No. 182 A.L and standing in the name of Ajum Gulamhusein Pipardi.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land with building thereon situate at Chacha Moholla, Rander admeasuring about 202 square yards and bearing Street No. 5, Survey No. 11|13 and standing in the name of Ajum Gulamhusein Pipardi.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Limboa Oli Rander admeasuring about 474 square yards, bearing Street No. A No. 5, Survey No. 35 and standing in the name of Cassu Ajum Pipardi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SOPARI BAUG ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Rowji Sojpal and others the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Akberalli Sarafalli Noble, the Mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd MAY 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing the area of five hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 45 of the Sopari Baug Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay and bounded on the East by Plot No. 46 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Dewji Tokersee, on the South by Plot No. 64 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to A. C. Patel on the West by Plot No. 44 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Gulabhai L. Desai and on the North by a Road twenty-six feet in width and forming portion of the lands bearing New Survey No. 2588 and Cadastral Survey No. 74 Parel Division together with the dwelling houses thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 574, Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2725 BALES SUPERIOR STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 21st MAY 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on Plot No. M. 178 the undermentioned bales of Cotton:—

2725 Bales (about) superior selected stapled Cotton such as Nizam Hyderabad, Punjab, American, Central Provinces, Berar and other qualities slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Sanairam Joharmal.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

NO private offer will be entertained

A deposit of 50 per cent in CASH will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

To investors in business of moderate capital and in Hill Station properties, very suitable for Sanitarium.

Sale of the well-known Clarendon Hotel and the property known as Clarendon Villa and Clarendon House at Matheran.

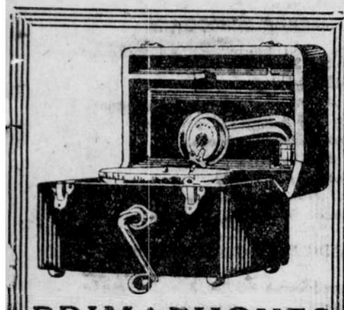
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Santana Violanta Marquis de Souza and others and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th March, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th day of May, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

LOT NO. I.—All that piece of leasehold land together with the buildings thereon known as Clarendon Villa and Clarendon House, situate at Matheran, Kolaba District, Taluka Karjat, admeasuring about 2 acres and 31 Gunthas and denoted as No. 80 in the plan of Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Kolaba; together with articles of furniture and all things now in and belonging to the bungalows.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of leasehold land with the buildings thereon known as Clarendon Hotel, situate at Matheran in the Kolaba District, Taluka Karjat, admeasuring about 2 acres and 14 Gunthas and denoted as No. 67 in the plan of Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Kolaba; together with all articles of furniture, crockery, China glassware, cutlery, linen, etc., belonging to the Hotel and used for the purposes of the Hotel.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees No. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.



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Smallest ever-ready portable. Most suitable for Picnicing and Outing.

Model No. 140—Single Spring Rs. 50.

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S. SHERMAN, Mallabhanga Faridpur.)

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

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After 7 P.M. at the Treatre.

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The sensational featured film

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"DANGEROUS CURVES"

Daughters of India

have been Supreme—Unique—Popular

See them in Shri Saraswati's

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MADAN THEATRES LTD.

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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in

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"THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

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DE-LUXE in 7 Reels

"SO THIS IS MARRIAGE"

A modern story that will hit home in every home.

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NON-STOP KID

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

"A THIEF IN PARADISE"

Featuring

DORIS KENYON

And

RONALD COLMAN

A production that comes from the China Seas across the world to the pleasure palaces and immortal halls of our most brilliant society.

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IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S

Masterpiece Jewel Production.

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Featuring

Miss ERMELINE, Mr. JAMSHEDJI.

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Scenario & Direction by

Mr. PESSI KARANI.

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EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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Bombay Agents:

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Girgaum Back Road.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 15.

Vav, Neilson Tuticorin.
Largolow, Fencott, Durban.
City of Cairo, Miller, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May 16.

Capo Vado, Pepa, Genoa.
Bankura, Moon, Busreh.
Gambada, Bell, Karachi.

LOADING.

Lt de la Loir for Haiphong, etc.

S.S. Vav:—The Eastern S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Vav", arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S.S. Largolow:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer "Largolow" arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. City of Cairo:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer "City of Cairo," arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 23 passengers.

S.S. Capo Vado:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer "Capo Vado" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Bankura" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gambada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Gambada" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

May 15.

S. S. "Karagola" from Durban, Agents M. M. & Co.:—772 tons, coal; 63 bars, silver; 56 boxes, specie; 38 cases, appes.

From Zanzibar:—2 cases, species; 27 bgs., c. roots.

From Darasalaam:—25 bags old scrap, brass and copper; 2 taks, 4 pes., 11 bds., ivory; 13 bds., metals; 11 bds., lead; 7 bds., zinc.

From Killendimi:—3,313 b|s., cotton.

S.S. Br. Piceneer from Abandan, Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co.:—7,986 tons, bulk kerosene.

S. S. "Ellora" from Killindini, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—12 bds., empty clinders; 20 bds., calf skins; 19 bds., sheep skins and heds; 30 pkgs., old copper, brass and aluminium.

From Durban:—354 bags, wattle bark; 6,270 bds., cotton.

S. S. "Salisbury" from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—5,526 tons, coal.

S.S. "British Fem" from Abadan, Agents, S. Walace & Co.:—7,571 tons, liquiel fud.

S. S. "Vasna" from Basrah, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—15 pkgs., 43 bgs., brass, copper and old metal; 31 nos., empty gas cylinders; 1,829 bds., wet dates; 155 bgs., mash; 44 bgs., edras; 73 pkgs., serap lead; 14 bds., 1 pkgs., scrap brass; 200 bgs., drydates; 3 bds. 1 parcel, specie.

From Mohamera:—2 bds., specie; 53 bds., 6 c|s., dry fish; 244 bgs., wheat; 28 bgs., grave flour.

LINSEED.

London, May 14.

Linseed La Plata ton:—
May|June shipment sellers £18-5-0.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
May|June shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 14.

Linseed Oil naked London:—
Jun|Aug. delivery sellers 30|7-1|2.
Linseed Oil naked London:—
Sept.|Dec. delivery paid & sellers 31|7-1|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 14.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 14.

Smoked Sheet Standar dRibbed spot: Sellers 0|8-7|8.

To Mill Owners, Agents and Managers.

The Reed is a very important member for the production of High-grade Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the Reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a "Presto" Reed which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all are supplied at Present Market Prices, ruling in India, by all Mill-Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled "Presto" Brand as a guarantee of quality and made only by T. JONES & CO., LTD. Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

For QUICK DELIVERIES, indent through your own importers.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

STRUGGLE BETWEEN AN OLD LOVE AND A NEW

PURCHASES ADVISABLE ON BREAKS

Messrs. Langley & Co. in their weekly report dated 14th inst state that conflicting influences throughout the period have been unfavourable crop conditions and a favourable weather outlook. The report is as under:—

Americans:—Net over the week, values for July and October in New York are higher by respectively 42 and 50 points.

Conflicting influences throughout the period have been unfavourable crop conditions and a favourable weather outlook, a struggle between an old love and a new. The fact that the verdict for the greater part of the week favoured the old was, we think, largely due to Wall Street, that courageous coterie whose members appear to pay fabulus sums for seats on the New York Stock Exchange for the subsequent privilege of going "long" of cottion and "short" of bicycles. For cotton to be heard above the din of trading in General Motors, it must indeed have been acclaimed in a loud voice and cables point to an appreciable increase in outside interests, the accumulation of which can only add to what an American writer somewhat ingenuously described as "the major uncertainties in the outlook."

So far as reports from the belt are concerned, the week, on the whole has been satisfactory. Planting and replanting have made a considerable advance in North and South Carolina and also in the Mississippi Valley, but in spite of higher temperatures over the Central Belt in particular, complaints are made that germination and stands are poor to only fairly good. The insistence of the market on the poor crop accounts in spite of good weather, while emphasising the importance of the undoubted fact that progress under good conditions is sower than regression under unfavourable conditions, is nevertheless a little unreasonable insomuch as one can hardly expect the cotton plant to greet the change for the better with such zest as to increase its stature by six inches in a single day. Progress will be sow but meanwhile the last official Weekly Weather Report was summarised as fairly generally favourable and further rains in Texas since its publication have done good.

The market, in our opinion, is still more susceptible to unfavourable than favourable reports, but a continuance of the better conditions at present ruling should bring out further liquidation which will greatly strengthen the technical position. Because, and not in spite of holding bullish views for the Summer months we would welcome a reaction from the present price level, which has been established too early in the season for complete safety.

As we pointed out in our Report of last week, American Mills Takings and Shipments from America already amount to the total growth of last year, with very nearly three months of the season still to go. The statistical position definitely calls for a large outturn during the coming season and throughout the Summer months the crop must be on the defensive.

It is possible that a further shake out of long interests may provide a better opportunity for purchases than that offered to-day, but on breaks we strongly advocate the building up of a long position.

Bombay.—Not over the period Old crop Broach contracts are higher by about 7 rupees.

A sharp advance at the early part of the week left prices here a little in the air until selling on a large scale on Thursday and Friday considerably improved the technical position and to some extent restored confidence.

The arrival of 24,000 bales of American Cotton has not been particularly helpful to the stock position and total stocks in Bombay are now estimated at 12,05,797, bales against only 6,72,736 at the same time last year. Of this very large stock, however, only a very small proportion indeed is tenderable against the forward contracts and the depressing influence of stock accumulations has now more effect on the bases of cotton relative to contracts than on the contracts themselves.

Shipments for the week amounted to 60,733 bales with a further 36,414 afloat in harbour and throughout this month figures should continue to be satisfactory. Thereafter, however, we fear the strained relations between Japan and China with the possible boycott of the former's goods in China may be definitely felt as an adverse influence.

In this market we favour purchases only on breaks.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny).

Calcutta, May 12.

Jutes: With the news of the floatation of a new-Premchand Jute Mill with the capital of 80 laes commencing with 500 looms, the rumour of termination of the Short time agreement on the Jue Mills Association has again revived, which was for some time past forgotten on account of the postponement of the idea of the new mills for some.

Hessian due to profit taking at these high level has declined by about 1|2 at the close. There was also a depressed feeling in the Sacking due to the present China Japan trouble. The raw Jute which had gone above 79 was quoted in the region of 76|8 on the Jute report of Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co. dated the 5th instant whihh was out during the week. The report runs as follows:—

"Good rain has been general during the latter part of the week. This is very beneficial to the young plants and enables cultivators to push on with the high land sowings, which in most district are now completed."

In view of the above circumstances the general conditions remaining uncertain, the market for Jute shares which had opened a bit steady has gradually eased off. Howrah opennig at 67|10, Clive at 51|12, National at 36|10 have gradually declined to close at 63|5, 50|8 and 36|8 respectively. Among higher Scrips Dalhousie were marked down from 635 to 612, Auckland from 422 to 408, Orient from 313 to 305, Bally from 318 to 306, Kanknarrah from 640 to 625, Lohodowne from 355 to 345. A transaction in Adamjee—a new mill which looking from their half yearly report is expected to commence working before the end of the year—was recorded at 4 annas premium.

Dividends:—Budge-Budge Rs. 40, National Rs. 2, Albion Rs. 30, change in Nudda from 1|4 to 2|8.

Cottons:—A small lot in Bowreah was placed at 330. Elgin mills were done at 100, and Bengal-Luxmi 65.

Coals:—There was more activity in this section and Equitable have appreciated from 16|8 to 18, Raneegunge from 23 to 23|8. Union had sellers at 21|4. Khas Jherriah had buyers round 40. Talcher were done at 3|8 cum right.

Tea Shares:—The same liveliness continues with appreciation in rates in some cases. Bhatkwa were done from 73 to 77|8 cd. cr. New Terai from 18|8 to 19|4. Rutema had buyers at 16|4, Jutlibary at 21|8, New Chumta at 60 c.d. and Bishnauth at 39|10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. were a better market with buyers up to 1465 and Contributory upto 365, Central Bank were done upto 26.

Govt. Securities:—were a steady market and 3-1|2 per cent. paper were done upto 75|10, 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 at 87|14, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 at 106|12. The close was bit quiet.

Miscellaneous:—Here the business was on a small scale. I. I. Steel and Bengal Iron were in the region of 17|14 and 16|12 with very little business. Burc were also easy round 404. Indian Standard Wagon Co. has published their annual report and show a profit of about 1,80,000, which after necessary adjustments the Co. proposes to carry forward. The Preference shares have got the dividend out of last year's carried forward amount. The Ordinary get no dividend. Triton Insurance were done round 225 x.d. British Ceylon were paced at 4|10, Carew and Co. have made a sharp advance to 105 on rumour of a better dividend.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 14.

Demand Bills 487.93

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 14.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb:—
May shipment sellers 52|9.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
Afloat sellers 53.
Wheat, South Australian:—
May|June shipment sellers 55.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment value 54|3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 14.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
May|June shipment sellers £9-8-9.
Castorseed Bombay:—
May|June shipment sellers £18-2-6.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
May|June shipment sellers £19-12-6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 14.

Interest Dry to Day Lons 3-1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 3-15|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SMALLER CONSUMPTION FIGURES AND BENEFICIAL RAINS--28 POINTS LOWER

New York, May 14.

The New York futures market being influenced by lower Liverpool advices opened at a decline of 20 points. The consumption figure of 525,000 of American mills for the month of April was considered below general expectations. Further beneficial rains were reported from Texas and drought seems broken in parts of Texas where rains were badly needed over an area of 2 million acres. These reports encouraged considerable long liquiattion and professional selling causing a break of 43 points in prices. At this level there was some covering and prices rallied 19 points. The close was steady at a decline of 23 to 29 points. Spot prices declined 30 points to 21.55c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 32 points. Spot prices declined 32 points to 20.61c.

Recent beneficial rains and improved crop outlook have created a mixed feeling. The consumption figure is although smaller than expected, was particularly due to Easter Holidays. As long as favourable weather continues we expect irregular nervous declining markets.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 14.

Previous close	21.05
10 a.m. opening	20.85—.20
10-07 a.m.	20.88—.17
11 a.m.	20.70—.35
11-51 a.m. lowest	20.62—.43
12 noon	20.71—.54
3 p.m. close	20.81—.24

FEELING MIXED.

New York, May 14.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable as follows:—

"General feeling mixed on good recessions rather buy."

SHORT COVERING.

New York, May 14.

New York opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on rain in drought sections, but later advanced partially on covering.—Reuter.

IRREPAIRABLE SERIOUS DAMAGE

New York, May 14.

Mr. Theodore H. Price, the Editor of "Commerce and Finance" has cabled from New York as under:—

Good weather but serious damage cannot be repaired. Do not advise selling. Market likely to advance.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 14.

July	20.81—.24
October	20.75—.29
December	20.61—.27
January	20.55—.25
March	20.55—.23
Middling Spot	21.55—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 14.

May	20.56—.32
July	20.51—.32
Middling Spot	20.61—.32

New York, May 14.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	20.95
July	20.70
October	20.61

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	20.92
July	20.71
October	20.63

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

May	20.55
July	20.45
October	20.20

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 14-5-28 1927-28 79,66,000, 1926-27 1,25,37,000.

Receipts Yesterday 14-5-28 1927-28 17,000, 1926-27 11,000.

Exports to date 14-5-28 1927-28 64,62,000, 1926-27 1,00,79,000.

Stock at Ports 11-5-28 1927-28 14,22,000, 1926-27 18,05,000.

Stock Interior Towns 11-5-28 1927-28 6,49,900, 1926-27 7,43,000.

Stock Liverpool 11-5-28 1927-28 8,92,000, 1926-27 14,04,000.

Visible Supply 11-5-28 1927-28 39,29,000, 1926-27 53,58,000.

Quantity in Sight 11-5-28 1927-28 1,34,61,000, 1926-27 1,81,38,000.

LIVERPOOL.

GENERAL SELLING ON VERY FAVOURABLE RAINS IN TEXAS--30 POINTS LOWER

Liverpool, May 14.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 20 points against an expectation of 14 points in sympathy with previous New York closing prices. Reports of very favourable rains in Texas induced considerable general selling and prices closed easy at a decline of 30 to 28 points. Spot prices declined 22 points and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire futures closed 28 points while Egyptian futures registered a sharp fall of 40 to 42 points.

WONDERFUL CHANGE.

Liverpool, May 14.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Travelling man wires:—North Georgia and North-South Carolina two weeks late, too wet for ploughing and planting, less than 50 per cent. acreage planted to date. North-East Texas: 75 per cent planted about half up, three weeks late, need continued warm weather.

(2) Recent rains in Texas should have wonderful change for better. Crop conditions should soon be good over very large area.

(3) Consumption small than expected, market declined on general selling on very favourable rains in Texas.

(4) Revision acreage yield issued 5 p.m. English time on the 17th inst.

DROUGHT BROKEN.

Liverpool, May 14.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Texas drought seems broken.

DISTINCTLY BENEFICIAL RAINS.

Liverpool, May 14.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

11-11 a.m.: Beneficial rains in Texas, but don't think prices will decline much. New York cables heavy rains Texas including droughty sections Texas distinctly beneficial.

DROUGHT BROKEN.

Liverpool, May 14.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) "General selling owing rains Texas. American April consumption 525. Considering late start strengthening statistical position. Prefer buying."—(Reiss Bros.)

(2) "Drought is reported broken in Western Texas. The feeling here is not 'bearish.' The market will be governed for the present by crop accounts."—(Grunning and Co).

TRADE BUYING SCALE DOWN.

Liverpool, May 14.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

4-5 p.m.—"Consumption 525,000 bales."

9-00 p.m.:—"Local selling on prospect better weather. Sentiment bearish by trade buying on scale down."

The American Mills Consumption Report for April has turned out smaller than anticipated and this is no doubt partly due to the operatives strike in New Bedford. Even if the consumption during the next three months continues at this low figure fo 525,000 bales, it will mean for the whole season 6,880,000 bales, against 7,203,000 bales last year. Messrs. E. A. Pierce and Co., who estimated last year over 15 million bales and are generally known for their bearish views write under date April 5th:—"Heavy rains in parts of Texas and Oklahoma did not precipitate the amount of selling that might have been expected. More rain is needed to relieve the situation thoroughly and until this has been assured, 'sellers will act with caution' particularly when confronted with continued trade price fixing and unfavourable prospects as regards Boll-weevil damage."

Stocks in New York are small being about 1,14,000 bales, and any unfavourable weather report will likely produce heavy short covering in July position. Even though the present decline may go a little further should the present weather prove favourable, we think it only temporary and we confidently look for much higher prices later on.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 14.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 14.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	27-7|16
Forward	27-3|16

BOMBAY.

COMMISSION HOUSES SOLD BUT SHORTS COVERED-CLOSE QUIET

Bombay, May 15.

Following a further decline of 24 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 394\|8 for Broach J.\|A. delivery. Prices fluctuated both ways to the extent of Re. 1. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 8 points but lost 2 points Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	..	391	8 0
Broach J.|A.	..	395	8 0
Broach A.|M. 29	..	400	8 0
Oomra May	..	356	4 0
Oomra July	..	359	4 0
Oomra D.|J. 29	..	365	4 0
Bengal May	..	323	0 0
Bengal July	..	328	8 0
Bengal D.|J. 29	..	331	8 0

SEWRI MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 15.

The forward market opened for Broach J/A at Rs. 395/12 and ruled quiet on account of absence of buyers. There was scattered selling and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M. 390/12.
Broach J/A. 395
Broach A/M. 29 400/4.
Oomra May 357.
Oomra July 359.
Oomra D/J. 29 368/8.
Bengal May 325.
Bengal July 329.
Bengal D/J. 29 332.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 15.

May 232-30—0.70.
August 238.10.
November 244.00 0.10.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay May 15.

Bengal D. J. 1929	332
Bengal May	324
Bengal July	330
Broach A./M.	392
Broach J./A	395
Broach A./M. 1929	401
Umra D./J. 1929	367
Umra May	356
Umra July	359

SPOT RATES.

Bombay May 15.

Bengal 345	338	331	324	316
S. P. 343	336	329	322	314
Rajputana 345	338	331	324	316
Broach 416	411	401	394	
S. D. 417	412	407	402	
P. A. 422	417	410	402	
K. V. 404	401	394	387	
Dholera 402	399	392	385	
Kalajin 402	399	392	385	
Cutch	409	404	397	
Surat 469	464	459	454	
Rajpipla 469	464	459	454	
Navsari 489	484	479	474	
Umra No 3 377	370	363	353	
C. P. No. 1 403	395	388	378	
C. P. No 2 388	382	375	365	
Khandesh 377	350	340	330	
Muthia	340	330	320	
Southern Western 398	393	388	383	
Comptah 420	410	400		

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 15.

In full pressed bales.

	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	334 297,386	309,937
Central India	174 285,762	276,492
Barsi and Nagar	523 294,207	188,344
Hyderabad-Gaorani	143 111,604	66,664
Berar	2,271 685,210	550,914
Central Provinces	545 293,735	225,262
Total Oomras	3,990 1,967,904	1,617,613
Dhollera	1,399 168,659	141,829
N.-W. Provinces	100 63,292	55,061
Rajputana	332 47,152	47,476
Sind-Punjab	86 135,475	113,220
Broach	2,331 239,956	200,875
Coompta and Dharwar	1,706 78,486	78,123
Westerns-Northerns	500 24,000	35,914
Cocanada	.....	403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	22,580	14,689
Persian	4,622	3,922

BULLION MARKET

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Associatio Ltd.)

Bombay, May 15.

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21	8	6
Jaitha	21	7	0
Ashad	21	7	3
National City	21	10	6

SILVER.

Silver Ready	63	6	0
London Ready	27	7	0
London Forward	27	3	0
London and Shanghai :—			
Opening	2	8	4
Closing	2	8	9
New York Cent	60	4	0

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Jaith	63-0	63-6	62-15	63-0
Ashad	62-10	62-14	62-8	62-10

Tone of Silver:—India bought. Market firm. Sellers holding back. Closed with buyers at 1\|16 above the fixed price.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 15.

B C Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON —
Bank's selling T T 1\|5 31\|32 May.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1\|5 15\|16 Monsoon.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1\|6 1\|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 June.

NEW YORK —
Banks selling T T 274.
Banks buying T T 272-1\|2.
Banks buying D D 271-1\|2.
Banks buying 3 mos. 267-1\|2.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 128.
Banks buying 60 days 124-1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 139-1\|2.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 180-1\|2.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 80-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York\|London 4.88-1\|4 14th inst.
Shanghai\|London 2\|8 5\|16 15th inst.
London\|Japan 1\|11d. 14th inst.
London\|Paris 124.00 14th inst.
London\|Belgium 34.94 14th inst.
London\|Switzerland 25.32 14th inst.
London\|Italy 92.60 14th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4.4.11-1\|4 14th inst.; £4.4.11-1\|4 2th inst.

Silver London Ready 27-7\|16 14th inst.; 27-5\|16 12th inst.

Silver London Forward 27-3\|16 14th inst.: 27-1\|16 12th inst.

Silver New York Ready 59-7\|8 14th inst. 59-3\|4 12th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 3-31\|32 er cent. 14th inst.; 3-31\|32 per cent. 12th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 4-3\|32 per ent. 14th inst.; 4-3\|32 per cent. 12th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent 3 mos. 5 per cent 6 mos. 4 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/2 per cent

Tone:—Steady.

American		62,292	207,350
Egyptian and African	2,121	49,324	56,580
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		69	51
Total	12,565	2,863,811	2,573,106

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 10th May. This year.	Last year.
Europe	11,493	361,316	262,396
Japan and China	5,965	889,677	1,193,692
Coast Ports	....	20,402	16,805
Up-country by Rail	....	57,196	89,403
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	36,414	34,885
Total	17,458	1,565,005	1,597,181

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay May 15.

100	Japan T & Co.	Khamgaon	364
100	DO	Barwaha	348
100	Brabei & Co.	Dhandhuka	395
100	L K Vashanjee	Badarpur	412
100	Ralli Bros	Arvi	369
100	Volkart Bros	Arvi	369
100	Volkart Bros	Darwaha	362
100	Arjan Khimjee	Khanna	332
100	E. Spinner & Co	Chalisgaon	329
100	Colaba Land Mill	Jalna	345
200	Volkart Bros	Jalna	322
100	Volkart Bros	Akola	343
100	Toyomankwa	Barwaha	338

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 14.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. .. £4\|4\|11-1\|4

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES DISCOUNTING EFFECTS OF STRIKE

UNDERTONE WEAK

MILL SHARES. BOMBAY, May 15.

Prolongation Mill Strike and no prospects of early settlement induced considerable selling pressure for Mill Shares. Prices opened easy at a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 and continue to decline on nervous long liquidation and Bear selling. When prices recorded low levels ie.. B. Dyeing Rs. 903/2 and Fazal Rs. 868/8 there was little covering which saved prices from a further fall and a moderate rally followed. The market was steady at the decline but the undertone is weak.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Shares ruled easy and declined. Tata Hydros ruled easy. There was some enquiry for cement shares at lower prices. Scindia shares were weak. Burmahs after nervous fluctuations closed steady.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 15.

		Closing Rates.
Paid up		
100	Ahmed Advance	... 381 4 0
100	Alliance	.. 30 0 0
50	Apolo	... 7 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	... 310 0 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	905 0 0
	Bradbury	... 220 0 0
100	Century	411 4 0
100	Colaba Land	127 8 0
500	Central India Pt	505 0 0
100	Kurla	167 8 0
100	Crescent	170 0 0
250	Currimbhoy	210 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	.. 575 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	.. 101 4 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	.. 0 13 0
100	Elphistone	... 16 6 0
150	Fazulbhoy	872 8 0
50	Finlay	.. 131 4 0
1000	Petit	325 0 0
100	Globe	.. 30 0 0
100	Gokak	.. 120 0 0
100	Indian Bleaching	268 12 0
100	Indore Malwa	362 8 0
50	Jamshed Mfg.	.. 47 8 0
300	Kastoorchand	18 8 0
100	Khatau	... 96 0 0
100	Kohinoor	245 0 0
100	Luxmi Cotton X.D.	6875 0 0
100	Madhurao Sic.	6 0 0
100	Morarji	... 1600 0 0
500	Muthurdas	.. 50 0 0
100	Maneckji Petit	.. 1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	.. 81 4 0
100	New Great	275 0 0
100	New City	115 0 0
100	Pabaney	265 0 0
100	Pearl	571 4 0
100	Sholapur	... 6900 0 0
	Simplex	163 12 0
100	Sholapur	6900 0 0
50	Sawn	131 4 0
	Swadeshi Pfs D.	492 8 0
500	Tata Mill	.. 65 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	.. 2780 0 0

BANKS.

127	Imperial	1467 8 0
127	Imperial	362 8 0
50	India	91 8 0
20	Baroda	.. 92 0 0
25	Central	26 0 0
25	Eastern	.. 94 0 0
£12-1|2	National Bank	.. 4 2 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ad. Prantej	.. 902 8 0
	Amritsar Pratti	.. 138 0 0
1/Cen.	Prov. Rly.	100 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	.. 101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	.. 90 0 0
100	Hoshjarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	.. 95 0 0
90	Maudra Bhon.	76 8 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	.. 102 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	89 0 0
500	Tapty Baley	710 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000	Ahmedabad Elec.	115-0 0
100	Andhra Valley	.. 752 8 0
100	Alcock	405 0 0
125	British Burma	833 12 0
10	B. Burma No. 1,	300 0 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 14 0
8sh	Burma Pet.	... 4 8 0
100	B. Tramway	154 6 0
50	B. Tramway	69 12 0
100	Bombay Steam	276 4 0
50	Bombay Telephone	.. 50 8 0
10	Bundi Cement	22 10 0
100	Indian Cement	338 2 0
	Central India Mining	17 0 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	1 8 0
£2	" " Defd.	.. 1 0 0
100	Katni Defd.	850 0 0
100	Katni Drd.	... 241 4 0
10	Oriental Life Ass.	2175 0 0
10	Punjab P. Cement	15 7 0
10	Punjab U. Cement Prf.	12 8 0
10	Shivrajpur	38 0 0
75	Tata Iron Defd.	82 4 0
20	Tata Iron Defd.	300 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Prf.	96 0 0
100	Tata Iron 1st Prf.	.. 138 0 0
100	Tata Hydro X.D.	1105 0 0
100	Tata Power Pref.	920 0 0
100	Tata Power Pref.	.. 920 0 0
215	Scindia Steam	14 2 0

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10	7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	.. 12 8 0
100	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	.. 138 0 0
1000	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Perf.	96 0 0
100	p.c. Hydro Pref.	1060 0 0
100	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref	1015 0 0

SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 15.

3-1\|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75\|7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94\|2

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93\|13.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87\|11

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100\|1.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101\|2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102\|5

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7\|6

5-1\|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105\|2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102\|15

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104\|3

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 1.5\|16.

6-1\|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111\|5

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84\|8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84\|8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101\|14

Forward Rates—4th June Sett.

3-1\|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75\|8. 1945-55 Rs. 106\|8\|6

Tone of Market:—Dull, small business.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 15.

3 months 3-15\|16 per cent.
6 months 4-1\|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Tight.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 14.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 21-|18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-1|2
National Bank	£ 52-1|2
Eastern Bank	£ 7-1|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 90-3|4
Conversion Loan	£ 77-5|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	£103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£ 56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 62-1|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 72-1|8
Consols	£ 56-5|8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-7|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 93-5|8

500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref	635 0 0
150	6 p.c. Tata Steal. 1st Pref.	.. 138 0 0
560	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485 0 0
500	4-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	100 0 0

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,676

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Congress Working Committee meets at 5 p.m., 213, Taj Mahal Hotel.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association annual general meeting, 12 noon, Dalal Street.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th May 1928 to 6 a.m. of 15th May 1928:—

Small-pox attacks 5, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stilliborn) 84. Total Mortality this day last year was 78.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association magic lantern lectures will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Tuberculosis" and "Small-pox" in Arab House at Arab Lane, in Govind Mansion at Chinchpokli, in Lockanwall Chawl at Bapti Road and in Machaji Chawl at Chinchpokli to-day (Wednesday), and on the 19th, 23rd and 28th instant, respectively at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Malcolm" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant, arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 14th instant and is due to arrive here on the 10th June via usual ports.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

It has been decided to assign Nos. to the delivery post offices in the City of Poona. The use of these Nos. in addresses on letters and other articles will greatly facilitate their sorting and expedite delivery. The Post Office will be greatly obliged if the general public will arrange to have the delivery Nos. conspicuously written on their letters.

The arrangement will come into force from the 1st June 1928.

The following is a list of the delivery Nos. that are assigned to the Post Offices in Poona:—

Poona No. 1, Poona City No. 2, Kirkee No. 3, Deccan Gymkhana No. 4, Agricultural College No. 5, Yeravda No. 6, and Dund Bridge No. 7.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

By permission of the Chief Officer of Bombay Improvement Trust, there will be a special meeting of the non-official Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute in the Improvement Trust Office, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, when Mr. Framji Bilia, I.C.E., will preside; and in connection with the two resolutions recently moved by Mr. Shankarrao Mantri, Municipal Corporator and Mr. J. K. Parulkar, a landlord, about State-aided ownership-housing and clerical housing colonies. Mr. Narayanrao-Kulkarni, Mr. Rustom Paymaster, LL.B., Mr. E. Woodfall and Mr. D. M. Nagarkar, will deliver short speeches, explaining the advantages of clerical housing colonies at minimum rent, and also the benefits of owning cottages in 15 years, on Halifax and Birmingham systems.

The meeting is specially meant for all officers and clerks of the Improvement Trust and of the Bombay Municipality.

PETROLEUM WELLS ABLAZE

18 WELLS DESTROYED

LONDON, May 14.

Bucharest.—The fire at the Petroleum wells in Moreni District which broke out on Saturday continues to rage furiously. Twelve wells belonging to Astra-Romana Company (Dutch Shell) and six belonging to Credit Miner Company have been destroyed hitherto. Three workmen have been killed. It is not expected that damage will exceed 125,000 sterling.—Reuter.

Wonderful Talisman.

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

THE ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

RAM NAVAMI CELEBRATION

The Ram Navami Uthsavam was conducted by the Asthika Samaj for 10 days from 29th March to 7th April 1928 in the Pandal specially erected for the purpose at the Samaj premises. The Mandap and the Pandal were tastefully decorated and was the centre of attraction.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The variety of entertainments and crowded programme attracted much attention and the public evinced great interest by gathering in large numbers, a special feature of this year's function being Vedayaparayanam (Samhita) on all the 10 days, morning and evening. Brahmasree R. Pattaracharier's Kalakshepam on "Rama Jananam", the melodious music of the Maharati and Bengal parties led by Prof. Jaoker and; Ghose, the charming notes of Sreeman Chowdaiya, the reputed violinist and deciple of Bidaram Krishnappa accompanied by Sjt. Subbier, the expert Drummer of Malabar, the vocal music of the various local amateur musicians and last, but not the least, the "Veda Gan" in harmonium by Brahmasree Anantharama Iyengar attracted unprecedented crowds. The informal discourse on Hinduism and necessity of social service by Dr. Amarnath Arya, the instructive discourse on Karma by Swami Nirmalananda and his passionate appeal to adapt ourselves to the changed conditions of the present day without leaving essentials, the eloquent lecture on Bhakti by Swami Viswananda and the brief and inspiring address on "Thoughts on Ramayana" by Sjt. M. K. Acharya M.L.A., were much appreciated by the vast concourse of people who attended these functions.

POOR FEEDING.

The most outstanding feature of this year's function was feeding of Daridra Narayanas. Over a thousand deserving souls were well fed. The enthusiastic band of deciplined volunteers vied with one another in the burning summer sun in this humanitarian task. The public very highly appreciated this activity and were much pleased that their contributions were well utilised.

PROCESSION.

On the last day a picture of Sri Ramachandra mounted on a palanquin profusely decorated with flower garlands and accompanied by Vedaparayanam Bhajan, Nadasuram proper and fireworks, was taken in procession all round Matunga. The procession was attended by a vast multitude of people and the orderly and organised way in which it was conducted received the approbation of the general public.

FINANCE.

We were able to collect a very decent sum of Rs. 706-4-0 most willingly contributed by the public and with the greatest economy the total expenses for the whole function amounted to Rs. 591-8-0. The balance has been duly credited to the general funds of the Samaj.

GIRL FALLS FROM SECOND FLOOR

At about 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Sarojinibai Gopalswami, a Hindu girl, aged about two and a half years residing at Ramchandra Building, Carnac Road, was playing with her sister. While doing so, she climbed the railing of the gallery lost balance and fell on the footpath. She has got fracture on her left thigh. As she touched the electric wire while falling, she showed symptoms of shock also. She had been removed to Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where she has been detained for treatments.

THE RENT ACT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of the Nene Buildings (Girgaum) will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), to consider the Rent Act Bill of Mr. Bechar when Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar will preside.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 15.
Previous Closing	20.81
To-day's Opening	20.80
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing	20.98
Difference	plus .17

LIVERPOOL

	May 15.
Previous Closing	10.96
To-day's Opening	11.04
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing	11.01
Difference	plus .05

Broach	397	0	0

MR. TAIRSEE AND "THE HERALD."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I send you a copy of letter which I am posting at the same time to the Editor of the "Herald."—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
May 15.

To The Editor of the "Herald."

Sir,—I know you have not published, and will not publish my letter to you. This is not to complain, but to draw attention to this eloquent fact. You have not published the letter of your 'genuine' "debenture holder," and your case-in-need-financier Mr. Mulraj, because his letter is not in tune with the song of hate of me with which one fourth of your paper is full.

What does Mr. Mulraj say—

(1) that he subscribed on what now appear to him to be "pretences"

(2) that he subscribed to help the cause of nationalism without resort to tactics of gutter journalism.

What a compliment to Mr. "Horniman's paper" and its conductors by one of them! Truth will be out—

I ask you Sir, Managing Director, whether the debentures are not raised on property on which others have "previous uncleared lien," and whether raising of debentures, the way you did them, is not invalid as they are bottomless in security.

I come to your nameless correspondents, and to put it in a nut shell, suppose Tairsee is as bad as he is printed in your hospitable columns, may I ask how that makes you Sir Managing Director Editor a saint, a good financier, better manager and best paymaster? Your creditors on waiting list, including the Bombay Municipal Tea Club, tell a different tale. In short Sir creditors cannot be fooled as easily as your readers and credulous subscribers, and Nemesis often appears earlier than expected.

Regarding purchase of Congress House:—If your correspondent will refer to Congress records, instead of his memory, he will find that after the Congress Committee agreed and authorised me to buy the property at a certain price, I used my financial "ineptitude" and saved them Rs. 20,000. I look for no thanks for this, but surely must not be blamed for saving Congress money and tieing up Congress Funds of which I am proud; to that extent it has prevented waste.

Lastly allow me to ask Messrs. Bhaucha, Ginwalla, Jamnadas, A. G. Merchant and Mulraj whether they did not go from door to door to canvass debentures and whether it is not a fact that money was subscribed on assurance that everything was right, and ask them jointly and individually whether they now can say that it is so.

Allow me to thank your correspondents who are abusing me. Time will show how little justification they had for so doing. In the meantime let them continue to burn incense at the altar of foreign nationalism.

Faithfully Yours,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I send you a copy of the letter I have addressed to "The Herald."—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
May 15.

To The Editor of the "The Herald."

Sir,—Will you permit me to inform the writer of "Puritan-Purist-Poseur"—your "debenture holder,"—by way of information that Tairsee of "Valabhdas Runchordas and Co., Valabhdas Lakhmidas and Co., The Talking Machine and Indian Record Co., and Lakhmidas and Co." retired not because he was a failure, that on the business, his firm was 'first' in the lines he handled and that he made nearly as much as he got by adoption.

Tairsee has the highest respect for honest wage earners—he attacked those—and will always do so—those who write "anonymously," and give as excuse that notoriety is not the breath of their nostrils.

One word more. What I had expected has happened. The humanitarian editor of "Herald" announces that, for the present, he closes his discussion in his columns. It would have been better if good sense—on which my congratulations—had dawned on him earlier. To my friends who spoke to me I say "Did I not say so" It saves me now one anna a day.

Faithfully, Yours,
TAIRSEE.

THE PRAYERBOOK MEASURE

"JIX'S" LETTER TO BISHOP OF LONDON

LONDON, May 15.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks has addressed a strong letter to the Bishop of London who recently circularised the London Members of the House of Commons urging them to support the Prayerbook Measure. The Home Secretary points out the reduced majority of the Church Assembly in favour of the Measure and refers to the attempts that are being made "to legalise the illegal in the church merely because you (i. e. Bishops) have not the courage to deal with it in any other way". Sir William Joynson-Hicks asks whether, instead of saying that "reservation is only for the dead and the dying", it would not be fairer to say that the object is "to placate that section of the Church who believe in some form of transubstantiation". He recalls that the Bishop of London recently expressed regret that the reserved sacrament was restricted to the sick and adds: "I am wondering how your Lordship is going to enforce the restriction when you tell your people that you do not like it."—Reuter's Special.

SEWRI COTTON DEPOT AGAIN ON FIRE

6 LAKHS' DAMAGE

Again after three weeks, the Cotton Depot at Sewri, Bombay, was ablaze on Monday night when a fire broke out in two jethas and resulted in damage roughly estimated at about Rs. 6,000,000 and destroying about 2,800 bales of cotton stocked there. It appears that at about 9-15 p.m. on Monday smoke was noticed issuing forth from the jetha of Mr. Sanniram Jawarmal where about 2,795 bales of cotton were socked. The watchman raised an alarm and a fire engine under Mr. Ahmed, which is in close proximity, arrived on the spot followed by the engines from Byculla, Mandvi, Babula Tank and Carnac Bunder. The Slavage Corps under Scully was present. By the time they arrived the jetha was well ablaze. Simultaneously with this another fire broke out in the jetha of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand where about 2,400 bales of cotton were stocked and this too the fire brigade men found raging fiercely.

LOSS COVERED BY INSURANCE.

The fire was brought under control at 10 p.m. and put out by midnight although it smouldered until the early hours of Tuesday morning. About 2,000 bales out of a stock of 7,795 of Mr. Sannairam Jowarmal were damaged by fire, heat and water, while 800 bales of cotton from the stock of 2,400 belonging to Messrs. Kilachand Devchand suffered the same fate. The damage done to the stock of Mr. Sannoram Jawarmal is roughly estimated at Rs. 400,000 while to the stock of Mesrs. Kilachand Devchand at about Rs. 200,000 which in both cases are covered by insurance.

The cause of the fire in both these cases is not known. The police are investigating the matter.

OIL MILL ABLAZE.

In the early hours on Monday morning a fire broke out in the Laxmi Oil Mill and resulted in damage of about Rs. 30000. It appears that at about 3-30 a.m. smoke was noticed issuing from the mill and an alarm was raised. The fire brigade was communicated with and fire-engines from Byculla, Sewri Mandvi, and Babula Tank arrived on the spot. By this time the mill which is situated at Belvedre Road, Mazagon, Bombay, was well ablaze and the conflagration spread to the godown in the same premises. The fire was extinguished by 5 a.m. The mill belonged to Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Company while the godown and its contents belonged to one Manilal Mangaldas.

The damage which is covered by insurance is estimated roughly at about Rs. 30,000.

The cause of the fire is not known.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC; TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you believe in plain speaking, but not in plain living. You expect the whole world, including your little dear world of "home sweet home," to be plain speaking as well. And woe betide those (Sex immaterial) who indulge in camouflage, ambiguity, milk-and-water policy. Your blood then bells up to 10,000 degrees Fleshheat. The savage that is in man almost from the very Creation of the World (Cain, the first fruit of Adam and Eve, as an aftermath of their taste of the 'forbidden fruit,' killed the second fruit of our worthy ancestors whose namm was Abel but who was far from being able to protect himself from his brother's blood-lust) will rise in every drop of heated blood of yours to avenge the great insult to your intelligence; and tucking up your sleeves, you will challenge them to mortal combat. You will, generally, however, give sufficient warning of battle. But once your adversaries are foolish enough to engage themselves with you in contest, you fight like Trojan or a Lajpat Rai or a Jamnadas pitted against a Basil, and their stars be praised if they come out of the ordeal only with a battered face and nose (as did Dempsey in his 'do-or-die' bout with the giant Tunney) and their wives do not become widows or the brats orphans. In the great game of your life, you will find many obstacles in the path. Around you there will be stark woe and want, misery and starvation, but the stars of your idol will be bright, and, sooner or later, you will gain her, as in the words of the lover of the 'famine song':—

"I hear the sound of a thousand tears
Like softly pattering rain,
I see the fever, folly and fears
Fulfilling man's tale of pain,
But for the moment your star is bright,
I revel beneath its shine."

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 15.

Shanghai.—The Japanese Consul Central who has arrived here from Tsinanfu declares that the Japanese have buried 1,040 corpses of Chinese soldiers since 3rd May, and it is believed that the Chinese themselves have buried thousand more.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 15.

Singapore.—The fund opened by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Chinese victims at Tsinanfu has totalled 200,000 dollars within a week. The Chinese are determined to boycott Japanese business. Chinese workmen employed in the harbour board have refused to repair the Japanese steamer "Indus Maru" is towing "Indus Maru" to Kobe.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 15.

Brussels.—Prince Carol's Surrey House host, Jonescu, has found for ex-Crown Prince home in Ardennes.—Reuter.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, May 15.

Following unchanged advices from London, the local Linseed market opened steady but declined 1|4 anna on scattered selling. We quote:—

Wheat May	..	7	9 6
Wheat Sept.	..	8	2 7
Linseed May	..	10	11 0
Linseed Sept.	..	11	3 0
Linseed Ready	..	10	12 3
Castorseed May	..	40	12 0
Teel Seed	..	9	6 0
Wheat Khandwa	60 to 70		0 0
Wheat Yellow	..	55	0 0
Wheat Sarbati	..	51	0 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15.

	₹ Ready Red leafy.	Delivery Contract. May	July
Bengal Superfine	340	..	..
Bengal Fine	335	..	..
Bengal F.G.	330	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380	..	..
Nagpur Fine	380	..	..
Yeotmal Fine	375	..	..
Arvi Fine	375	..	..
Amraoti Fine	360	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350|60	..	..
Mulkapur Fine	350	..	..
Khandesh Fine	345	..	..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	390	..	..
Purna Fine	350	..	..
Indore Ujjain Fine	365	..	..
Burwale Sanavad Fine	347|50	..	..
Surat	465	plus 80|5	..
Navsari	..	plus 103	..
Broach F.G.	400	..	..
Broach Fine	410	plus 16	plus 18
Westerns M.G.	390|95	..	..
Cambodia	455	..	..
Miraj Sangli	405	..	..
Compta Good	410|15	plus 14|5	..
Dhollera	....	—2|3	—5|6
Kadi|Viramgam	....	plus 2|3	..

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, May 15.

	cwts.
Wheat	19,538
Linseed	22,492
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,144
Gingellyseeds	934
Poppyseed	220
Groundnuts	19,163
Castorseed	18,765
Rice	3,765
Myrabollams	1,755
Coal	2,199 tons

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 14.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta:—

July|Sept. per cwt. 14.

Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|1-1|2.

C and F Bombay:—

July|Sept. per cwt. 14|0-1|2.

C and F Karachi:—

July|Sept. per cwt. 14|1-1|4.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 14.

Copper English Best Selected	£ 64-7|8
Copper English Braziers	£ 74-3|4
Yellow Metal	£ 64-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 21-3|34
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 13-1|8
Tin English Ingots	£252-1|2

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP

BUREAU'S REVISED ESTIMATE

LARGE OPERATORS RE-PURCHASING

Liverpool, May 14.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

11-05 a.m.—"We have received the following cable from our American friends:—Wheat market having declined in consequence of revised Agricultural Bureau crop estimate winter wheat 486,478,000 believe that all bearish factor discounted. Corn, Oats, Rye have a favourable opinion of the market."

8-45 p.m.—"America cables further liquidation all grains understand large operator beginning repurchase wheat."

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, May 13.

Wheat Ready 4|4, 4|8
Wheat Har. 4|7.
Wheat Assuj 4|12.
Gram Ready 3|12, 3|14.
Gram Jeth 3|13.
Gram Sawan 4|1.
Gram Bhadon 4|2.
Gram Assuj 4|29.
Barley Ready 3|3|3, 3|4.
Bagley Jeth 3|3|3.
Barley Assuj 3|7|3
Rapeseed Ready 7|-, 7|8.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 15.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50|6, Closing Rs. 50|14.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 53|2, Highest Rs. 53|6, Closing Rs. 53|5.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 5|0|9, Lowest Rs. 4|15|9, Closing Rs. 5|0|3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 60|7, Highest 60|14, Closing Rs. 60|11.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

Scinde Fully Good	.. 8.35—.20
Scinde Fine	.. 8.60—.20
Scinde Superfine	.. 8.85—.20
Bengal Good	.. 8.10—.20
Bengal Fully Good	.. 8.35—.20
Bengal Fine	.. 8.60—.20
Oomra Good	.. 8.65—.20
Oomra Fully Good	.. 8.95—.20
Oomra Fine	.. 9.25—.20
Broach Fully Good	.. 9.45—.20
Broach Fine	.. 9.70—.20
Broach Superfine	.. 9.95—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

May	.. 20.45—.52
June	.. 20.45—.36
July	.. 20.55—.40
August	.. 20.54—.40
September	.. 20.54—.40
October	.. 20.91—.41
November	.. 20.85—.42
December	.. 20.85—.42
January	.. 20.80—.40
February	.. 20.80—.40
March	.. 20.80—.40
April	.. 20.80—.40
May	.. 20.80—.40
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	21.15—.15

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	29.07
T.T. Milan on London	92.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.33
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

	Opening	Closing
May	11.09	10.99—.30
June		10.98—.28
July	11.03	10.96—.28
August		10.91—.29
September		10.88—.29
October	10.91	10.84—.28
November		10.77—.27
December		10.76—.28
January	10.82	10.76—.28
February		10.75—.28
March	10.83	10.76—.28
April		10.75—.28
May		10.75—.28
Middling Spot		11.52—.22

U. S. A. MILLS APRIL CONSUMPTION

SMALLER FIGURE

The consumption figure of U. S. A. mills for the month of April was published in America on the 14th instant, showing a total of 525,000 bales. Below we give figures of past months and past years for a comperative study.

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
August ..	639,000	501,000	449,000	357,455	493,029
September ..	627,000	571,000	483,000	435,216	485,400
October ..	613,000	569,000	543,000	533,000	543,725
November ..	626,000	584,000	543,000	492,000	537,470
December ..	544,000	605,000	575,000	532,000	464,232
January ..	582,000	605,000	583,000	590,000	579,813
February ..	574,000	590,000	567,000	550,000	510,201
March ..	581,000	604,000	635,000	583,000	486,013
April ..	525,000	619,000	578,000	597,000	481,631

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1928.

THE GOVERNOR'S DUTY.

The strike in Bombay has gone on now for full four weeks, but the end is not even in sight. What is more, the situation seems to be getting worse and worse steadily if impereceptibly. Some error or other, real or apparent, on the part of the one or the other contending side is insidiously driving the two parties further apart, with the result that friendly negotiations which seemed probable a fortnight ago have not yet begun. The strikers began with the error of precipitating what soon turned out to be a general strike without consulting their accredited leaders and without placing their undoubted grievances before the millowners. They made some prompt amends by formulating and publishing their grievances and demands and by appointing a committee to negotiate with the millowners, though, perhaps, it would have been better if they had placed their necessarily tentative demands only before the millowners. The millowners needlessly irritated the strikers by declining to negotiate with any but representatives of recognised Unions and by committing themselves publicly to a definite refusal of most of the important demands of the strikers, whereas those demands should have been treated only as a basis for negotiations. Matters have been further complicated by an apparently trivial matter, the acceptance by the strikers of a gift from Moscow. It would be rank political snobbery to object to the acceptance, as it can in no way suggest any sympathy with the objectionable part of Soviet propaganda. At the same time it cannot be denied that, thanks to the Bolshevik bogey kept up by Imperialists and Capitalists, even a section of Indian Labour most unreasonably views with distrust any obligation to the Russian Soviet. But, as Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee rightly pointed out in his Open Letter to the Governor which we published on Tuesday, "the tales of Soviet gold are the easy dodges and excuses to lose to the workers the sympathy they need now and deserve." The net result of all the above errors, real or apparent, is that the representatives of neither the millowners nor the strikers have met in friendly negotiations though the latter have expressed their willingness to meet the millowners and discuss matters. To judge from the tone of the millowners' statements, on the one hand, and, on the other, from the strikers' temper at their daily meetings, their successful picketing and from their exodus to their homes out of Bombay, both sides seem bent upon a fight to a finish.

The situation is menacing in the extreme. The strikers have never had much power to hold out against continued unemployment and consequent semi-starvation. Even the millowners have lost much of their power to hold out in face of depleted reserves, vanishing profits and the unchecked flood of unfair foreign competition. If a prompt compromise is not arrived at there is no escape from desperation on the part of a lakh of hungry workmen and a permanent injury to the textile industry in Bombay. It is a pity that the Government do not seem to realise fully their responsibility in the impending crisis and the inevitable consequences of drift. The Government, as we have pointed out over and over again, have a double responsibility in the matter. They are responsible for the peace in the city and the safety of a truly national industry and, secondly, they in the last analysis have been responsible for the present woes of the workmen and their employers. Yet the Government of Bombay have not lifted their little finger to help in bringing about a settlement of the strike. Mr. Tairsee, who is not much in the habit of mincing matters, does well to warn the Governor in his Open Letter that "it would be playing with fire to bank on the assumption that starving men, when reduced to the level of mere wage slaves, will not consider counsels of despair." He goes further and says to Sir Leslie Wilson: "Were there any other Englishman of the Lloyd or even Reading brand in your chair, I would have no hesitation roundly to accuse the Governor-in-Council of being part of the conspiracy to starve out the premier Indian industry, so that the tottering mills of Lancashire, not to mention Osaka, might flourish once more." We are glad to know that Sir Cowasji Jehangir has returned to Bombay but the whole city will endorse Mr. Tairsee's suggestion that the Governor also should come down to Bombay at once and call a Round Table Conference under his own presidency. That is the least that Sir Leslie Wilson can do for the present. It may not be easy for him to give an award acceptable to and binding on both the contending parties. But if he does his part well as President, the Conference itself will not fail to effect a settlement. There remains another thing for the Government of Bombay. They should lose no time in impressing upon the Government of India the urgent necessity of giving adequate protection to the textile industry if only as a temporary measure. If they fail to do that even after seeing the present distress of the industry, they will be truly guilty of complicity in the conspiracy of which Mr. Tairsee speaks.

LIBERALS AND ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Secretary, Liberal Federation, thinks that "it is now almost certain that Liberals as a party will not attend the forthcoming All-Parties' Conference in Bombay." Since it is only "almost certain" and not quite certain, it is evident that Mr. Dalvi's report is not authorised and that the Liberal Party will join the Conference. What little authority Mr. Dalvi has to be speak on behalf of the Liberal Party is evident from the statement made by Dr. Ansari that in response to his invitation several prominent Liberals have intimated to him that they will attend the Conference. Mr. Dalvi urges two grounds for practically boycotting the Conference. First, he says that since the Delhi Conference, which some prominent Liberals attended several provincial Conferences have declared for Independence as their goal, whereas the Liberals' goal is Dominion Status. "There can therefore be", he says, "no common basis between the two for a constitution." Secondly, Mr. Dalvi contends that since the Maharashtra Conference has dropped the Congress resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity and the Hindu Maha Sabha has altered it, "the Congress cannot expect the co-operation of other parties unless it sets its own house in order by bringing about a common policy between its two wings and by evolving a common formula so as to reconcile the conflicting views of the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha."

As regards the first ground, it may be stated that even before the Delhi Conference the Congress as a whole had passed the Independence resolution, but the Liberal leaders who joined the Conference rightly declined to make the resolution a reason for abstaining from the Conference. They, in common with many Congress leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru, must no doubt have thought that the final goal of Independence of one party was not incompatible with all parties agreeing for the present on a scheme based on Dominion Status. Besides, the essence of an All-Parties' Conference is that parties of the most divergent views meet together, without prejudice to their aims and policies press each its own point of view and try their best to arrive at a consensus. After all, the resolutions of the Conference are not binding upon the constituent parties. As regards the common basis that Mr. Dalvi speaks of, the points of agreement between the various nationalist parties are far more numerous than the points of divergence, if only an attempt is made to discern and emphasise the former. It is the very purpose of an All-Parties' Conference to increase the points of agreement. That purpose is ill served if any responsible party refuses to join the Conference. As for Mr. Dalvi's second ground, if the Congress finds a formula acceptable to itself, the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim League, there remains little about the communal question at least to be settled at the All-Parties' Conference. It is only because such a formula has not yet been found that the aid of all responsible parties is sought in discovering an acceptable formula. It is a common national responsibility and all national parties should cheerfully share it.

STATE SERVANTS ON RS. 14

The wave of workers' unrest in India gathers in strength and the official responsibility for not having had the foresight to provide some adequate and promptly effective legislative machinery to secure a solution of industrial disputes is indeed very heavy. Much of the growing and menacing discontent of the workers would have been allayed had there been some attempt made at least to make a beginning with the institution of a system of minimum wage in certain industries. Government have to confess when cornered in regard to the pitiable wages position of the Lillooah strikers that there is a section of unskilled labour working on the E. I. R., a State Railway, which if it works full time can only hope to earn Rs. 14 a month. And yet resentment is expressed in some Anglo-Indian journals that the workmen at Lillooah are so unreasonable as to persist in remaining on strike. If instead of replying in an indifferent and half-hearted manner to the questionnaire issued by the International Labour Conference regarding the fixing of minimum wages, the Government of India were to make a beginning in arriving at a certain minimum standard of wages in regard to State services like the Government railways, Posts and Telegraphs they would be paving the way for an economic reform to which they are at present so hostile that they shelve the whole question by merely telling the Geneva Conference that "it requires more careful consideration than it has been possible to give to it."

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR PARSI BOYS.

ITS NEED AND IDEALS.

(BY THE HON. SIR PHIROZE SETHNA.)

It is a matter of satisfaction that the idea of establishing in this country schools on the lines of public schools in England is gaining ground, and receiving more earnest and sympathetic attention than before from some of the best minds of India. What is more important and significant still is that the idea is likely to receive concrete realisation in the immediate future. Efforts have, indeed, been made in the past to start such schools, but, it would seem, public opinion had not yet been ripe, so that they bore no fruit for want of financial support. Recently, however, two independent movements have been set on foot for establishing public schools in India, and as they both promise to be successful, there is every possibility that we shall have at least two public schools soon launched into existence in this country.

MR. DAS'S SCHEME.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member of the Government of India, who is an enthusiast in this cause, is leading the movement for starting a non-communal all-India public school, and he has been so fortunate as to receive the generous sympathy and support of H. E. the Viceroy, of some ruling Princes and of many distinguished Indian magnates and public men. Mr. Das aims at collecting 30 lakhs of rupees which amount is necessary for the necessary buildings and endowment. He has already received promises for 18 lakhs, of which ruling Princes are giving 10-1|2 lakhs. Bombay city so far has donated 4-1|2 lakhs and as usual the Parsi community is to the fore with gifts of a lakh each from Sir Dorabji Tata, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Sir Ness Wadia, the N. M. Wadia Trustees and the Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities. Mr. Das has been able to form strong Committees in every province to co-operate with him in carrying out his idea of a model Indian public school, and in such Committees I am pleased to read the names of promising young Indians who have themselves had the benefit of public schools' education in England.

PRINCELY DONATION.

In our own Presidency, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., has within the last few weeks announced the princely donation of Rs. 15 lakhs for the purpose of establishing a public school for Parsi boys. All honour to him for this munificent donation. Although his school will bear a communal character, it is invested with no less public interest and importance and let us hope his gift will evoke similar generosity in the breasts of other wealthy Parsis and that no financial difficulty will be experienced in giving speedy form and shape to the project and putting it into execution.

As a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee I had occasion to visit and to study the methods adopted in some of the public schools in England, and it is my firm conviction that they form a priceless heritage of Great Britain, and have contributed largely to the building up of her greatness, strength and prosperity as one of the Great Powers of the world. It is to her public schools, and the splendid education—I am using the word in a very comprehensive sense—which her sons receive in them at a plastic age that she owes the marvellous continuity, richness and strength of her national life. Critics there are, who find fault with some aspects of life in those schools and the training imparted therein, and in these ultra-democratic days average public opinion, which is by no means always high or enlightened public opinion, demands that if you cannot level up, you must level down. One piece of adverse criticism levelled against them is that they are too aristocratic and too costly for poor boys who must therefore remain shut out from them, with the result that they must inevitably accentuate class differences and class feelings. This criticism is not devoid of force, nevertheless the general consensus of opinion rightly is that, on the whole, the influence of public schools in England upon her national life, growth and development has been wholesome and powerful. With so many scholarships so freely given it has now become possible for many a poor but talented young lad to enter a public school.

PECULIARLY ENGLISH.

If public schools have any disadvantages, dispassionate critics will agree that these are greatly outweighed by its advantages. The public school system is peculiar to England alone. It does not prevail on the Continent or in the United States of America. Even in the self-governing Colonies and Dominions, Canada alone has made an attempt and so far possesses two or three schools which are run on the lines of English public schools. Perhaps the soundest argument in favour of the public school system is the fact that it has survived for so long and is still flourishing and that in other educational spheres its methods are flatteringly emulated. Whatever may be said against it, the public school turns out a class of man whose services to his country cannot honestly be disputed. In a peculiar and undeniable way the English public school system suits the English genius, and its product has been and is the mainstay of the Empire in many a tight corner. Of Englishmen who come out to the different Imperial services in this country a very fair percentage are from public schools. Those in commercial firms however, I mean the majority of them, have not had public school education. The tendency, I understand, is now growing even for business firms to give preference to candidates who have passed out from public schools. If I am not mistaken three large British firms in Bombay get out no others than public school men in their employ.

Of all Indian communities the Parsis have more readily adapted themselves to Western methods. In the matter of literacy the returns of the last census show that amongst them there is little disparity between the sexes. For years past the community has had before it several projects for a well-established school. If nothing concrete was done in the past it was because of the difficulty of getting the necessary funds. Some years back a highly esteemed member of the community, Mr. Merwanjee M. Cama, set apart the very large sum of tweney-five lakhs of rupees, and which sum has now improved with interest to more than thirty lakhs, for educating sons of Parsi priests for the profession of the clergy, and be it remembered that a Parsi priest but the Brahmin must be born of a priestly family. If that large sum so far back was devoted to the purposes of a Parsi school, by now much headway would have been made. It is however never too late and now that 15 lakhs have been endowed by one donor, the community may well hope that the school will be a 'fait accompli' before long.

NOT A MERE IMITATION.

Mere apish imitation of a foreign institution can never do good. Besides, if the social, political and religious conditions of two countries differ greatly, the same set of educational institutions however designed and carried on, on the same principles and with the same ideals and purposes may not produce exactly the same results. Educational institutions mould national life; on the other hand, they themselves are influenced and moulded by national life. Public schools in India, howsoever modelled on those in England, will not, and cannot, in themselves make India England. So long as India is a dependency, and not a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth, her life, and, consequently, the life of those of her sons who may attend public schools, cannot throb with the same virility, richness, bubbling vitality, fervour, and ardour of an Imperial vision which animate the English youth, and go to make up his moral organisation. But when this difference is borne in mind, there is ample scope in this for public schools designed after the pattern of those in England, and if only they are well conducted with proper regard for the peculiar conditions and requirements of India, there is no reason why they should not play the same powerful and illustrious role in the progress and development of India, as English public schools have done in the case of England.

The scheme of the Parsi public school will have to be most carefully considered in consultation with educational experts and those who have made a study of English public schools and their working. In framing it, it may prove advisable to secure the co-operation of those to whom the task of preparing the scheme of the Hon. Mr. Das's proposed public school is, or will be, entrusted. Except that the fact of Sir Cowasjee's project being a communal one may necessitate certain peculiar features, the general lines of the two schemes will be, and ought to be, more or less identical, and the fullest exchange of views and co-operation between the two communities will not fail to be highly valuable in laying both the schemes on a satisfactory, self-expansive basis.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

It is absolutely essential to have a clear and firm conception of the type of men whom the public school will be designed to produce. Religious education must of course be provided for, no education can be complete or bear its best and richest fruits without religious education. But as the object of the school is not, and should not be, to promote orthodoxy the religious education to be imparted should be of a broad, liberal character free from controversial dogmatism, or from tenets which have lost their force owing to their being out of harmony with the development of scientific, philosophical or metaphysical thought. The three principal tenets of the Zoroastrian religion are "good words, good

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Is Sir Leslie Wilson Satisfied?

News comes from Bardoli of a fresh mockery of justice. The First Class Resident Magistrate has sentenced Mr. Sanmukhlal to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Messrs. Shivanand and Amratlal to three months' rigorous imprisonment each under section 153 and six months', rigorous imprisonment under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Shivanand produced in Court three photographs of the incident in connection with which the accused were charged. He produced them, he said, not to avoid conviction or sentence but "to expose the falsity of the prosecution story for once at least in view of the series of such false prosecutions that are to be launched in future before this Court". The manner in which the Satyagraha campaign is carried on in Bardoli is well-known. There may be difference of opinion as to the wisdom and expediency of the campaign but no one who knows anything about the campaign can accept for a moment that the Satyagrahis have offended against the Law. The savage sentences that have been passed in all cases, with the definite direction that they should be consecutive and not concurrent, will be regarded by the people of Bardoli as intended to terrorise them into submission. But they will produce quite the contrary effect and will stiffen their determination to carry on the struggle to the bitter end. If the Government of Bombay are equally determined not to accede to the modest demand of the people for a fresh enquiry into the assessment, let them at least see that in carrying out their orders their agents in Bardoli do not by their action do greater harm to their prestige than is done by the non-violent resistance of the Satyagrahis. Has Sir Leslie Wilson satisfied himself that all that the officials are doing in Bardoli enhances the prestige of his Gopernment or strengthens the confidence of the people of the Presidency in the administration of justice?

Electoral Prospects in Germany.

Preparations for the elections for the Reichstag are in full swing and the German voter is being wooed by extremely novel methods of attracting his support to go and record his vote. In providing ingenious calls upon the sympathy of the electors the Socialist Parties have shown themselves to be most original and progressive. Decorated cars with gramophones spouting out political speeches from them, political harlequins performing in market squares and frantic personal telephone appeals to individual voters are some of the latest stunts for soliciting votes. The German papers received by the last mail are full of prognostications about the elections. The Catholic Party Press publishes a long manifesto appealing to the voters to stand firm for the preservation of "religious values" in life "for care and up-bringing of youth" on proper lines and for "Christian morality and marriage". The Social Democrats stress on the contrary the need for insistence on denominational schools. The People's Party which has issued a very brief manifesto emphasizes the need for securing for Germany economic prosperity and improved international relations. The general expectation in Germany is that the Nationalist Party and the Catholics will lose in political importance, the People's Party and the Socialist groups gaining a much larger number of seats in the new Reichstag. This means that Dr. Stresemann as Foreign Minister and Dr. Marx as the head of the new Coalition will again be in the saddle.

Dirty Business.

The motion censuring the Government of the Punjab in regard to the Bannerjea case scandal was talked out in the Legislature of that Province. But for the convenient generosity of words displayed by certain speakers in the Punjab Legislative Council, the Government would have suffered a crushing defeat. But we hope the last word is not yet said on this dirty business. The very poor defence put up by the Government's spokesmen of the official attitude in the whole affair and the evident anxiety of Messrs. Emerson and Stokes to keep back a good deal about the activities of the C. I. P. and Punjab police whose tool Bannerjea was make it incumbent upon the Government of India to look into the case and call for drastic reform in police methods of securing "information". Even the "Civil and Military Gazette" is forced to admit that "Government did wrong in trying to defend their position". It goes hard for a bureaucracy to admit that it can ever be guilty of committing a blunder. The insistence on the part of the Government of the Punjab on belittling the whole affair makes it all the more necessary for the public to demand a searching inquiry into it.

MR. DALVI ONLY SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

LIBERALS AND ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FROM ALL QUARTERS

DR. ANSARI IN BOMBAY

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress meets to-day at 5 p.m. at Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Rooms, Taj Mahal Hotel. Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon by the Calcutta Mail and was received on the Victoria Terminus platform by Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Mr. Osman Sabani, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and many others. Dr. Ansari is putting up with Mr. Osman Sobani.

Bombay has already become the centre of political speculations and the All-Parties' Conference which will be meeting here in the course of this week is being looked to with high hopes. Already announcements have appeared in the Press that prominent politicians from all parts of the country including leaders of different political parties would be present in Bombay in the course of a day or two.

It is not in the least surprising that Mr. D. G. Dalvi's declaration of the attitude of the Liberal Federation towards the All-Parties' Conference has not met with any serious reception in responsible quarters. Evidently Mr. Dalvi in giving expression to the views does not carry with the bulk of weighty Liberal opinion and in his views he stands alone without a second. For Dr. Ansari, whose attention was specially drawn to the interview Mr. Dalvi gave to the Associated Press, assured a "Chronicle" representative that there was no cause for any misgivings on that account. He declared that in response to the messages of invitation sent out to responsible leaders of political opinion, numerous replies have been received including those from many prominent Liberals that they would be in time in Bombay to participate in the deliberations of the All-Parties' Conference and that they fully sympathised with the objects of the Conference. There is, therefore, no reason for any disappointment. On the other hand, the most sanguine expectations of the nation, there is every reason to hope, will be justified by Bombay.

seems to be too ridiculous to scare away the Liberals from the Conference.

With regard to the "trend of events" that Mr. Dalvi quotes between the meeting of the All-Parties' Conference and the ensuing Bombay meeting, it might be stated that prominent Liberal leaders who were present at, and contributed in no small measure towards the success of the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi in coming to certain very important though tentative decisions were fully conscious of the fact that the Madras Congress had declared the nation's goal to be complete National Independence and that the intrepretation that was put on that resolution by prominent Congress leaders was not in the least mistakable. Yet at the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi it was possible for all the schools of political thought represented there to come to an unanimous decision that the establishment of full Responsible Government in India should be their immediate objective. There is the strong belief that Liberals would not stand away at this critical juncture but that they would come in greater strength and contribute to the complete success of the Conference on which alone depends the vindication of the nation's rights.

DR. SAPRU NOT TO ATTEND.

It is now definitely certain that Mahatma Gandhi will be attending the Bombay All-Parties' Conference. Owing to an unavoidable engagement Dr. Sapru may not be able to attend the Conference...

It is to be regretted that the Sub-Committee of the All-Parties' Conference appointed to enquire into the feasibility of constituting Sind into a separate Province has, it is understood, not submitted its report. But express messages have been sent to the members of the sub-Committee to come down to Bombay to attend the Conference. The Proportional Representation Sub-Committee, though it has not formulated a report, is understood to be of almost unanimous opinion that proportional representation in the Legislatures under the existing conditions would not be a workable proposition. The only formula on which agreement should be effected and can be effected with advantage to all interests, is the Madras resolution on the famous Delhi proposals.

20,000 PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS

DISASTROUS FIRE IN ELLORE

MADRAS, May 15.

Three thousand houses were gutted, and 20,000 people were rendered homeless at Ellore, as a result of a disastrous fire yesterday. The fire raged over a large area for less than an hour, during which considerable damage was done. Two persons are reported to have died, but the official estimate is not known. The cause of the fire is not yet known.—A. P.

MR. DALVI'S VIEW

IGNORED IN RESPONSIBLE CIRCLES

"The eyes of all India will be turned towards Bombay in anxious expectancy in view of the fact that the All-Parties' Conference is to meet here and is expected to come to definite decisions on momentous questions confronting this country at this juncture. The interview that Mr. D. G. Dalvi had with a representative of the "Associated Press" reported in the press almost on the eve of the Bombay Conference has created some misgivings in important political circles. Enquiries made in this respect by a representative of the "Chronicle" go to show that there is some amount of perturbation, but importance is not given to the statement of the Secretary of the Liberal Federation with regard to the attitude of the Liberals.

NOT A CORRECT STATEMENT.

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, regretted that such a statement should have come at this juncture from Mr. Dalvi especially when all the parties are confronting questions whose equitable adjustment alone would be a guarantee of the nation's success in its struggle for freedom. He does not believe that Mr. Dalvi's statement correctly envisages the general Liberal attitude towards the Conference. In Mr. Qureshi's opinion the reasons adduced by Mr. Dalvi for his strange declaration

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CALL

MUSLIM LEAGUE TO PARTICIPATE.

DELHI, May 15.

On receipt of an urgent invitation from Dr. Ansari and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Kitchlew has wired to the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Abdul Qayam, Nawab Mahomed Ismail, Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, Sir Ali Imam, Shah Mahomed Zubair, Fazal Rahimtulla, Abdul Matin Chaudhri, Maulvi Tafail Ahmad, Raja Ghaznafar Ali, Mr. Nawab Ali and Syed Abdul Jabbar, members of the Moslem League, to join the All-Parties' Conference at Bombay on the 19th May.—A. P.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT

MADRAS, May 14.

The report that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will attend the All-Parties' Conference which is to meet at Bombay, is unfounded.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE AND VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

LAVA STREAM DESTROY 14 HOUSES

LONDON, May 14.

Batavia.—A violent earthquake in Desasimbar was followed by a volcanic eruption at the village of Timbang. The stones and ashes shot up seventy feet in the air. The stream of lava destroyed fourteen houses. One villager was killed.—Reuter.

LATEST DERBY BETTING

LONDON, May 15.

The following is the latest betting on Derby: 9 to 2 against Fairway taken, 100 to 9 against Black Watch taken.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO PERSIAN TREATY

PROVISION FOR MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE

TRIBUTE TO PERSIAN GOVT.

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain detailed the terms of the Anglo-Persian Treaty signed at Teheran on 10th May, and said that the Persian Government had agreed formally that missionary enterprise should be allowed to carry on charitable and educational work on condition that they should not contravene public order under the Persian Laws and Regulations. Sir Austen Chamberlain was happy to take the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction felt by His Majesty's Goernment at the energy which the Persian Court and the Minister had shown in reaching a comprehensive agreement with Sir Robert Clive of whose efforts Sir Austen Chamberlain had already expressed appreciation.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether the Persian Government had agreed to recognise the Government of Iraq. Sir Austen Chamberlain asked for notice as he would rather give a considered answer.—Reuter.

SECOND ROUND OF DAVIS CUP

INDIA BEATS SWITZERLAND

LONDON, May 14.

Zurich.—In the second round of the Davis Cup, India beat Switzerland by three matches to two. India meets the winner of the match between Rumania and Italy in the third round.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE OF WALES IN KENYA

LEGISLATURE'S MOTION OF WELCOME

LONDON, May 14.

Nairobi.—The Legislature to-day on the motion of Lord Delamere unanimously extended a hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester on their forthcoming visit to Kenya.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DRAFT ARBITRATION TREATY.

NECESSITY OF CONSULTING DOMINION GOVERNMENT

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Commons replying to the questions, Mr. Chamberlain said that the draft arbitration treaty to replace the Anglo-American arbitration treaty expiring on the 4th June which had been communicated by the United States Government did not meet the requirements of His Majesty's Government in all respects. He added that in view of the complexity of the questions involved and the necessity of consulting the Dominion Governments further time would be required before the decision could be reached. It had been suggested to Dominion Governments with the connivance of the United States Government that the present Root-Bryce Treaty should be temporarily extended although there was a doubt whether the United States Senate would be able to consider the question before their recess.—Reuter.

STORM HAVOC IN RANGOON.

BUILDINGS BLOWN OFF

RANGOON, May 14.

A severe storm visited Rangoon on Sunday afternoon, but the extent of the damage sustained could not be assessed till to-day morning. It is now know that the roofs of several buildings in the city were blown off, the falling debris injuring severely a Muslim lady in one case, necessitating her removal to the hospital. Many "sampans" carrying passengers capsized on the river and launches in the vicinity rescued several from drowning. Many persons are reported missing. Dwelling houses, mainly weak wooden structures, suffered heavily. So far three persons have been brought to hospitals with injuries from the suburbs.—A. P.

DR. STRESEMANN ILL

SUFFERING FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE

LONDON, May 14.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann is abed with alimentary and kidney trouble presumably caused by ptomaine poisoning. He has cancelled his election campaign.—Reuter.

The Associated Press understands that the golden jubilee of the "Hindu" will be celebrated on the 20th September next, which is the fiftieth anniversary of the starting of the paper by the late G. Subrahmanya Aiyar. The management has decided to bring out a special edition of the paper.—A. P.

MILL STRIKE IN COMMONS

M. P'S ENLIGHENED ON ITS CAUSES.

MONEY FROM COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, May 14.

Attention was drawn to the Bombay mill-strike through questions in the House of Commons to-day. Replying Earl Winterton stated that from reports received from the Government of India it appeared that the strike was largely due to the introduction of new system of work recommended by the Tariff Board.

Lt.-Col. Howard-Bury drew attention to the press reports that money from the Communist sources in Britain and Russia "was being used for accentuation and prolongation of the strike."

There was no answer to the question. Reuter.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES TO LABOUR CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 14.

Sir Atul Chatterjee is at present at Geneva, attending the meeting of the League's Consultative Economic Committee. Narotham Morarji Diwan Chamanlal, Messrs. Shanmukham Chetty and Huq leave Marseilles for Geneva on the 18th May. Mr. Kaithan, who is at present in London leaves for Geneva on the 23rd, and Dr. Paranjpye on the 28th.—Reuter.

BURDWAN MAHARAJA ON GLORY OF BRITISH CONNEXION

LONDON, May 14

The Maharaja of Burdwan, addressing the East India Association on "Indian Reforms, past and future" said that the retention of the British Connection was the only solution of India's problems. A number of students participated in the discussion. Viscount Burnham, Mr. Cadogan, Colonel Lane-Fox and Lord Strathcona were present —Reuter.

ABOLITION OF WESTERN COMMAND

LONDON May 14.

Sir Robert Thomas suggested that the Inchcape Committee had recommended that the Western Command Headquarters at Quetta should be disbanded, whereas at present there were 36 officers on this staff with little work to do, costing the Government of India 50,000 sterling annually. He asked whether it was intended to disband the western Command and transfer its functions to the Baluchistan Command.

Earl Winterton said that the Inchcape Committee had not mentioned the Western Command which the Government of India were satisfied was still necessary.—Reuter.

A BOMB OUTRAGE IN SOFIA

LONDON, May 14.

Sofia.—Two bombs exploded at the doorway of a private bank. Windows were broken and woodwork splintered but there were no casualties. The perpetrators of the outrage have not been identified but it is believed that they were concerned recently in a similar outrage as a means of intimidating the bankers and well-to-do persons generally into being more generous to the victims of the recent earthquakes and floods.—Reuter.

FIXING THE MINIMUM WAGE

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF CONVENTION

LONDON, May 14.

"How to fix a minimum wage" will be the first important question to come up before the International Labour Conference which opens at Geneva on the 30th May. Preliminary discussion has already been held on this question and the results of the discussion have been communicated to various Governments. The latter's replies now form the basis of the proposals drafted for the final decision. The International Labour Office recommend that the Conference should adopt a Convention for the creation and the maintenance of machinery for fixing the minimum wage in certain trades by a body representing the employers, workers and "Neutrals."—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST REDUCTION OF WAGES

LONDON, May 14.

Havre.—Work at the docks has been brought to a standstill owing to a strike of 600 lorry drivers and 1,200 dock-workers in protest against the reduction of wages as a result of the lower cost of living index.—Reuter.

THREE MORE SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED

PROPERTIES BEING SOLD FOR A SONG

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO CRUSH PEOPLE'S SPIRIT

A SURAT DOCTOR'S GRATUITOUS ADVICE

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BARDOLI, May 15.

Mr. Eusufji Issakji Patel, First Class Resident Magistrate of Bardoli delivered to-day judgments in the cases in which Sanmukhlal Govardhandas of Valod was charged under Section 189 and Shivanand Chaturbhai, Amratlal Hargovind das, two volunteers of the Satyagraha Camp at Valod were charged under Sections 183 and 353 of the Indian Penal Code. He convicted them all of the charges against them and sentenced Sanmukhlal to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Shivanand and Amratlal each to three months' rigorous imprisonment for offence under Section 153 and six months rigorous imprisonment for offence under Sertion 353 of the Indian Penal Code, sentences to run consecutively. Bardoli observed hartal to-day. A rumour was started by some interested persons connected with official circles to the effect that if people would send their representatives to wait upon the Commissioner whose Camp is at Surat some solution of Bardoli struggle would be found. An inclination was shown to send a deputation but the idea was given up the moment it was found out that the whole thing was to befool the people of Bardoli. Mr. Jethalal Swaminarayan who was here to study the situation and make preparations for Viramgam on Bardoli lines left last evening for Nadiad where all the Gujarat members of the Legislative Council meet today to consider finally over the Bardoli question and if possible to tender resignations. It is understood all but one have determind to resign. It is understood Haribhai Amin of Broach has not yet made up his mind. The Collector of Surat has come to Bardoli to-day and his stay here will be a long one.

A DOCTOR'S GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

PARSI COMMUNITY'S UNITED RESOLVE

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 14.

Dr. Edal-Behram of Surat whom the Commissioner, N. D., recently adopted as his mouth-piece by addressing through him to the public that notorious letter of his seems to have been thrown into a feverish state of anxiety by his new distinction. This public spirited doctor having been posted with the information that the Government had succeeded in realizing revenue to the extent of some three thousand rupees from some Parsi and Mussaiman Khatedars of Bardoli was seen going about the various presses of Surat the whole of Saturday afternoon to get the good tidings published.

The good doctor is also reported to be in the throes of an incubation entitled "Vallabhbhai Caught Napping", which he has announced his intention to distribute broadcast among the cultivators of Bardoli. He was found by his friends in a state of great excitement because the Surat Press did not publish the next morning a report that he had sent, viz., that some Parsis were ready to buy up the lands in the Bardoli Taluka if the cultivators did not pay up their dues. He has even declared his intention to float a company with a capital of five to six lakhs of rupees to purchase the forfeited lands which would be bought back by their owners as soon as they returned to good sense and decided to pay revenue.

In the meantime it is an open secret that since his public 'liaison' with the Commissioner the doctor's word is in bad odour with the peasantry of Bardoli who regard anything from him as proceeding from a "tainted source."

"HOUR OF TRIAL HAS COME"

SJT. VALLABHBHAI'S EXHORTATION

BARDOLI, May 14.

The Secretary, Publicity Department, Bardoli Satyagraha, writes:—

Sjt. Vallabhbhai is not permitting the grass to grow under his feet. Accompanied by Shrimati Miranben (Miss Slade) he motored to Samathan, a Patidar village in the Bardoli Taluka, on Saturday evening and was accorded a hearty reception by the people who came out in large numbers to listen to his address which he delivered at the public meeting held at night. Sjt. Gopalji, who welcomed the party on behalf of the inhabitants of the village, in his speech paid a glowing tribute to Sjt. Vallabhbhai whom he described as the "greatest disciple" of the greatest man on earth. Replying Sjt Vallabhbhai said that as he had just been told by Sjt. Gopalji he claimed to be no more than a humble disciple of Mahatma Gandhi whose gospel he had endeavoured to imbibe and which he had been trying to place before them. That gospel, continued the speaker, was the gospel of suffering. Pure and innocent suffering willingly undergone as Mahatmaji had taught them not only would purify them but their oppressors also. It was thus a double blessing. He had warned them at the very outset of the struggle that they would have to be prepared for privations and hardships of all sorts. Their hour of trial had come. The Government had counted on gaining an easy and cheap victory, but being baffled in its attempts to coerce them it was anxious only to humiliate them and break their spirit at all cost. Proceeding he adduced instances showing how in order to realize paltry sums of revenue and with a reckless expenditure to itself the officials were attacking property worth hundreds and thousands of rupees only to knock it down for a song at auction sales. Similarly buffaloes of the cultivators were being attached and auctioned to butchers from Surat as cheap as goats. Perhaps knowing how strongly Indian cultivators are attached to their live-stock the officials think that their anxiety to save their cattle from the butcher's knife would bring them to their knees. But if that was their calculation they would soon be disabused. Tactics such as these could only serve to drive the steel into the people's heart and he was glad that they had learnt to take it all in a sportsmanlike spirit.

He next referred to the attachments on the cotton bales at various ginning factories where the cultivators' cotton was ginned through the ageney of the Agricultural Department of the Government and described it as an act of breach of faith. It had proved to the people the hypocricy of the officials' profession that they were the custodians of the agriculturists' interests.

Attempts were being made to create a split in their camp. It was believed that if a breach could be created in their ranks the whole movement would collapse. But he hoped that they would all abide by their solemn pledge even though the heavens might fall. A pledge made was a sacred thing and anybody who advised them to go back upon it should be shunned as an ungodly person. Similarly he hoped that they would avoid contact with all officials who insulted them and even accused them of spying.

At the end of the meeting an untouchable came up to the Rostrum and presented to Sjt. Vallabhbhai Rs. 2 for the struggle.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai addressed another crowded meeting at the evening of the 13th in the village of Vankanair, where some Mahomedan Khatedars have recently been prevailed upon to pay up the revenue. He asked the people not to be perturbed over their conduct or to be angry since it would demonstrate to the world that their movement was not being supported by coercion or threats of violence as alleged by the Government. He was prepared to assemble the entire population of the Bardoli Taluka in a monster meeting and challenge the Commissioner to retract or substantiate his charge of threats of violence and fire against the Satyagrahis.

After interrogating the people on the spot the party then motored to Buhari where another meeting was addressed by Sjt. Vallabhbhai.

GOVT. BUNGLING IN BARDOLI.

"THE KAISERI-HIND" ON JUSTICE OF POPULAR DEMAND

"The Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—

The demand of the people of Bardoli is reasonable and moderate. All that they demand is an independent in-

(Continued on next page.)

CURRENCY BILL.

MR. SNOWDEN FAVOURS PUBLIC CORPORATION

INCREASE IN CURRENCY NOTES

LONDON, May 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Samuel, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, moved the second reading of the Currency and Bank-notes' Bill, amalgamating currency notes with the Bank of England notes, as provided for in the Budget.

Mr. Snowden moved an amendment withholding assent until investigation had been made into the constitution, powers and policy of the Bank of England in the light of modern developments in Finance and Industry. He paid a tribute to the way in which the Bank of England had discharged its powers, but declared that it was hampered by an archaic constitution. He favoured a public corporation on which financiers, industrialists, the Board of Trade, the co-operative movement and labour would be represented. He also urged that the resolutions of the Genoa Conference of 1922 should be implemented, and objected to the fixing of the fiduciary limit at 260 millions which he considered was insufficient to meet the legitimate expansion of industry or any exceptional but perfectly legitimate cause for an increase in currency notes.

Mr. Snowden's amendment was defeated by 229 votes to 101 and the Bill passed the second reading.—Reuter.

PRINCE CAROL'S UNDERTAKING

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Commons Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that he had received definite undertaking that Prince Carol would leave the country, at the latest, on the 17th instant.—Reuter.

IRAQ GOVERNMENT AND BRITISH OFFICIALS.

130 PERSONS UNDER EMPLOYMENT

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Commons replying to a question, Col. Amery said that about one hundred and thirty British officials excluding the military and subordinate personnel were at present employed and paid by the Government of Iraq.—Reuter's Special.

WIRELESS CONFERENCE REPORT

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Baker asked when the report of the Imperial Cable and Wireless Conference was likely to be issued. Mr. Baldwin replied that it was impossible to forecast the date. He understood that the deliberations of the Conference would not be concluded for some little time.—Reuter.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE'S COMPLAINT

LONDON, May 14.

Mr. Kaithan interviewed by Reuter complained that reports relating to the Conference reached him only the day before he left Calcutta and consequently he had had no time for discussing the subject with representative bodies and important interests involved. He expressed the opinion that the proposals would be acceptable to India provided there were safeguards to meet the peculiar conditions of India, which was obliged to consider the position in countries which compete in the Indian market and which, it was generally believed in India, throve by sweating labour. "From this view-point", commented Mr. Kaithan, "it would have been better if proposals had been more definite."—Reuter.

CRIME IN BURMA

HEAVY INCREASES

RANGOON, May 14.

The first quarterly report for this year on crime in Burma states that the year opened badly and figures for the quarter ending March show fairly heavy increases in most forms of important crime. It is noteworthy that Pegu division, which suffered from certain serious political agitations is responsible for sixty per cent. of the total increase. In a large number of instances villagers put up determined resistance to dacoits, and in this connection rewards have been distributed freely.—A. P.

Take some warm water to which enough vinegar has been added to give it an aromatic smell, dip a wash-leather into it and wring out till nearly dry, then rub the furniture well. This will remove all dirt and leave a nice polish, and there will be no fear of finger marks. This is a good mixture for cleaning anything, especially windows, as flies will not settle there afterwards.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

MILL CLOTH V KHADI

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

A friend writes in effect:

"Several Congressmen are now-a-days advocating the use of indigenous mill cloth side by side with Khadi. There is a movement to give mill cloth a place in Congress Khadi shops. Will you not give your clear opinion on this point? I know what it is but all Congress workers do not. They would like to have your guidance especially in view of your recent articles on the part the indigenous mills may play in the boycott movement."

The Congress resolutions on Khadi are unequivocal. For those therefore who wish to respect them there is no course open but to avoid the use of cloth manufactured in our mills. But in these days of growing anarchy, it is idle to quote Congress resolutions either to support or to oppose particular conduct on the part of Congressmen.

Let us therefore re-examine the question of Congressmen optionally using indigenous mill cloth in the place of foreign cloth, or hawking such mill cloth. We know the experience of Bengal. The Swadeshi movement of Bengal during the partition days suffered a check because of the greed and dishonesty of mill-owners. They inflated prices and even sold foreign cloth in the name of Swadeshi. There is no warrant for the belief that they would behave better on this occasion. Indeed the facts about spurious Khadi that I have brought to light show that the mills will not be slow to exploit the Swadeshi spirit for their own benefit as opposed to the larger benefit of the consumer.

SUPPLEMENT TO MILLS.

But even if the mills were to play the game, Congressmen will not need to use mill cloth or to advertise it. The mills playing the game means their advertising and selling Khadi, their assimilation of the Khadi spirit, their recognition of the predominance of Khadi over mill cloth.

It must be definitely realised that mills alone even if they wished cannot in our generation displace foreign cloth. Therefore there must be in the country an agency, that would devote its attention, so far as boycott of foreign cloth is concerned, exclusively to Khadi propaganda. That agency has been the Congress since 1920. Khadi production and Khadi propaganda act at once as a check upon the greed of mills and also, strange as it may appear, as an indirect but very effective encouragement to mills in their struggle against foreign competition. Exclusive devotion to Khadi on the part of Congressmen enables Khadi to find a foothold and enables mills effectively to carry on their operations where the Congress has as yet no influence worth the name. Hence it is that the mills have never resented the Khadi propaganda. On the contrary many of their agents have assured me that they have benefitted by the Khadi propaganda inasmuch as it has created an anti-foreign cloth atmosphere enabling them to sell their comparatively coarser count cloth. Stop exclusive Khadi propaganda, play with mill cloth and you kill Khadi and in the long run you kill even mill cloth, for it cannot by itself stand foreign competition. In a competition between indigenous and foreign mills the one disturbing factor of healthy mass sentiment will be wholly wanting, if there was no Khadi spirit.

Last but not least the inestimable value of Khadi consists in its capacity for tremendous mass education, mass uplift and substantial relief of growing starvation. Whereas mill cloth affords no work and no financial help to the masses, every yard of Khadi means so much work and money to the masses who are being doubly ruined for want of work and wages. Therefore for every patriotic lover of the country there is no escape from exclusive use of and propaganda of Khadi.

"FORWARD" EDITOR CONVICTED

RS. 1,000 FINE OR 2 MONTHS' R. I.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, the editor of the vernacular paper "Banglar Katha," who is also the Editor of "Forward", and Satyaranjan Mukerjee, the printer, have been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, of sedition and fined Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment in both cases.—A. P.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER OPERATED

PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY

Bombay, May 15.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner was operated on yesterday at his residence at 38 Nepean Sea Road by Dr. R. Y. Kenny of Miraj for nose trouble. His Highness is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. M. S. Aney M. L. A. has consented to preside over the eighth session of the East Khandesh Conference to be held at Amalner on the 30th and 31st May.

80,000 WORKERS LEAVE BOMBAY

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR TO ARBITRATE?

NO PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT

EMPLOYEES DOWN TOOLS IN JUTE MILLS

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson came to Bombay to review the strike situation, conferred with the mill-owners as well as labour leaders, and returned back to the cool heights of Mahabaleshwar. Every one expected that something would be done to relieve the situation and to bring about a speedy termination of the present industrial crisis. All eyes were turned towards the Governor, but nothing came out of the visit! On the other hand, it gave one the impression that Government was cold and unconcerned and was only playing the part of a silent observer to the decline of India's premier industry. A crisis in the national industry of any other country would have obtained the prompt sympathy and help of its Government.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

When a critical situation arises, it is natural that even a small gesture on the part of the Government is looked to with great expectancy, though this belief has to some extent been harmed by the futile visit of Sir Leslie Wilson to Bombay. Like a drowning man clinging to a piece of straw, even now some importance is given to the visit of the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), to Bombay who arrived from Mahabaleshwar on Tuesday evening. Hopes are entertained in certain quarters that his presence in Bombay might help to bring about a conciliation between the mill-owners and the workers.

The General Member, it is said, will confer with the mill-owners and the prominent leaders of the recognised Unions in the city with a view to find a way out of the impasse. What will the Government's quota towards giving a lift to the industry be? Will the General Member succeed in the mission for which he has come down from Mahabaleshwar? These are matters of speculation and none can anticipate the result. But this is almost certain, that unless the Government gives some sort of protection to the industry to tide over the difficulties and impediments which are facing the industry little can be done to end the present strife between the employers and the workers.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

In the meantime, it is now exactly a month that the strike has been declared, and day by day the gravity of the situation is increasing with alarming rapidity. With the mill-owners refusing to accede to the demands of the workers in the 'interests of the continuance of the industry,' with the workers standing firm as rock on their "minimum demands" and with the Government merely watching the struggle, there seems to be no early settlement of the dispute in sight.

A rough estimate of exodus to villages available of the Strike Committee's office on Monday shows that nearly 80,000 people have left Bombay with the determination not to return till after the monsoon. The number is expected substantially to increase as more mills pay the arrears of wages to their employees. The gates of several mills on Monday morning were crowded by peaceful strikers who came to receive their wages. Among the mills who paid their men off were: Jacob Sassoon Mill, Morarji Gocouldas Mill, Jam Mills, Dinshaw Petit Mills, Khatau Makanji Mills and the New Great Eastern Mill.

SEQUEL TO PICKETING.

"Picketing" on Monday was vigorous and peaceful as on previous days and in this connection an incident or two were marked. On Sunday, it appears, Ramchandra Vithoo, a volunteer of the Girni Kamagar Mahamandal was picketting near the gates of the Crescent Mill with a red bedge on his shoulder. A policeman on duty at the gate not finding the usual stamp of the Mahamandal on the badge questioned the "bona fides" of the picket and asked him to clear out. The volunteer is said to have stuck up to his post despite the order of the policeman and there was some dispute. A crowd collected near the gate and ultimately the volunteer was removed from the place. On Monday, Ramchandra Vithoo was hauled up before a Honorary Magistrate in the Dadar Police Court and charged with disorderly behaviour. The Magistrate sentenced the volunteer to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or suffer 7 days imprisonment. The strike Committee paid the fine, and he was released.

Another such incident occurred on Monday near the Sun Mills. For the same offence another volunteer has been charged and the Strike Committee is seriously considering what steps to take. A uniform badge to all volunteers, will it is said eliminate future trouble.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

The usual meeting of the strikers was held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi on Monday morning. Mr. Mirajkar presiding over the meeting made a bitter attack on the "Times of India" for "misrepresenting the leaders and the strikers." Handbills were freely distributed at the meeting exhorting the workers not to resume work. "Think of your brothers who have left for their villages, think of the harm it will do to your cause, your welfare lies in standing solid and fighting to the bitter end". This was in effect the contents of the hand-bill. Several speakers addressed the meeting and fervently appealed to the workers to go to their villages and return only after monsoon.

A MILL-WORKER'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH

A floating 'dhoti' in a tank near the Mackenzie Saw Mills, Bombay, gave the clue to the mysterious disappearance of Raya Bhikhoo, a mill-worker, whose dead body was recovered from the bottom of the tank on Monday morning.

The deceased left his house at Nakha's Wadi on Sunday and did not return till evening. This aroused the suspicion of his wife and on a search being made, a 'dhoti' worn by the deceased was found floating in the tank near Mackenzie Mills. It appears he was suffering from epileptic fits.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Monday, the wife of the deceased said that she did not suspect foul play. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, but could not say whether it was accidental or suicidal.

THE DAVIES MURDER CASE

A NAZIR'S EVIDENCE

CHITTAGONG, May 14.

The trial was resumed to-day before Mr. J. N. Sircar, Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong, of Rahman who stood charged with the murder of G. H. W. Davies, the Disrtict Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

MAJOR HEDGE'S EVIDENCE.

Cross-examined, Major Hedge, I.M.S., said that he did not think it was necessary to know the past history of the man to take a decision of the questions that had been referred to him. He found the accused capable of understanding the questions put to him. The evidence he had on the matter had been conclusive and he had found nothing to justify the statement that the accused could not follow the evidence.

HOW THE MURDER TOOK PLACE.

Examined by the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Mahendralal Sircar. Nazir of the Collectorate, said that on the morning of April 20th, he went to see Mr. Davies. He was waiting in the verandah while Mr. Davies was engaged in talking to another man in the office room. He enquired of Mr. Davies' orderly, Kala Meah, who the visitor was and what he was saying that he should take so much time for it. "Just then I heard a thud, and the voice of the Collector faintly. On the sound increasing, Kala Meah and I entered the room by the eastern door. I found the Collector lying on the floor, groaning. The accused was taking out a knife from the Collector's breast. The Collector was struggling and kicking about, I shouted for help. The accused tried to inflict another blow which struck the Collector on the left leg. Kala Meah tried to secure the accused, but the latter jumped aside. I at once seized him from behind by both arms. The Collector was bleeding profusely. He was looking at me and seemed to recognise me. I think he expired within ten minutes. The accused was taken to the verandah and made over to the Treasury Guard. He wore trousers, neck-tie, a fez and shoes. He was trying to escape, and got hurt on the forehead in the struggle."

The witness identified the accused in the dock as the person whom he had seized in the above-mentioned circumstances, and the clasp knife produced in the Court, as having been used in the outrage.

The defence petition for having the prisoner examined by a Medical Board in Calcutta was rejected.

Further hearing of the case will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

BUFFALOES AUCTIONED TO BUTCHERS

(Continued from previous page.)

quiry into the question of the land revenue assessment and suspension of collection pending the result of such an inquiry. This is also the demand of the responsible opinion in the country. The Government have chosen a wrong course They have stood on their prestige. They demand implicit obedience from the public and have adopted coercive proceedings to enforce their decision. Official high handedness is in full sway and many formalities of law are given a safe go by. The attitude of the Government has stiffened the backs of the people and of workers of the Satyagraha movement of Bardoli. They have given the Government to understand that, come what may, they would not submit to the enhanced assessment.

The solidarity of the people is as much amazing as is the intransigeance of the officialdom. They are determined to stand by their resolve A determined Indian peasantry, Government ought to know is the most difficult thing in the world to bend down. Bardoli has been showing to the Government the height of firmness and resoluteness to which the agriculturists, led by a strong man, and go. All classes and castes of people are one in opposing the Government demand for enhanced land revenue. Excise shop owners who are mostly Parsis have also refused to succumb to the Government bait and have made a common cause with the people. Only the other day Bai Navajbai owner of an excise shop stoutly resisted the call for payment of her revenue dues. People have become fearless of consequnces. They have full faith in Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel whose insistence on non-violence is only second to that of Gandhiji In a meeting held recently he said. "In spite of any provocation do nothing that would bring a slur on our movement which is based on the rock-bed of non-violence. Let them break open your locks, let them break open your doors let them take away all belongings from your house if they can. Suffer it all smilingly."

A similar crisis had arisen about five years ago in Borsad. It was the statemanlike attitude of Sir Leslie Wilson who had just then taken change of his eminent office of governorship which prevented dangerous developments. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, we hope, will not refuse the reasonable demand of the public of Bardoli and set up an impartial inquiry into the question of the land revenue enhancement. We remind him of the fresh and generous view he took of the situation in Borsad. Will he rise to the occasion before the position becomes irretrievable in Bardoli

SEVENTEEN MEN ARRESTED

DEVELOPMENTS AT VANKANER

BARDOLI, May 14.

Despite the campaign of Satyagraha, about a dozen Mussalman landholders of Vankaner village have paid up their dues to the Government. But the people of the village have remained calm on the advice of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

It is reported that the Jupty officer attached some moveable property belonging to Virchand Chenaji to-day, after breaking open his house at Bajipoora.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen M. L. C. (Ahmedabad District) came to Bardoli yesterday to study the situation in the Taluka, before attending the meeting of the Gujerat Representatives of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held tomorrow at Nadiad. He visited several important centres of the Taluka and addressed a number of meetings during these two days.

Seventeen men many of whom belong to Vankaner village were arrested to-day by the police on the charges of committing an offence under sections 353. 186 and 147 I. P. C. Eight of them have been released on a bail of Rs. 500, while the remaining nine are kept in custody, as they refused to offer bail.—A. P.

JUTE MILL EMPLOYEES DOWN TOOLS

STRIKE SPREADS TO CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The strike fever has spread into Calcutta, and twentytwo jute presses in Cossipore and Chitpore are involved. About fifteen thousand employees downed tools this morning demanding increased wages.—A. P.

Save spent tea leaves for a few days. Steep or soak them in a pan for about half an hour, then strain them through a sieve, and use the liquor for cleaning varnished wood of any kind. Tea is a strong cleanser, and will make wood look like new: it can be used also on oilcloth, window panes, and mirrors.

ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE

FATHER GIOACCHINO AS ARCHBISHOP

AGREEMENT AT LAST

An agreement has been arrived at between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government regarding the exercise by the latter of ecclesiastical patronage in India For many centuries there have existed in India, and more especially in the Bombay Presidency, two jurisdictions both of which are in communication with, and are subordinate to, the See of Rome. Their origin is briefly as follows:—

From the date of the rise of Portuguese supremacy in Western India the patronage of all churches and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Portuguese territory in India was vested in the Crown of Portugal. About the year 1514, as the work of evangelisation appeared to lack vigour, the Pope commenced to send out to India missionaries belonging to nations other than the Portuguese, with the result that before very long the Roman Catholic priesthood and their parishioners in Western India were divided into two camps, those owning allegiance to the Padroado or jurisdiction of the Portuguese Crown and those owning allegiance to the Propaganda de Fide or Jurisdiction of the Vatican. Disputes between the two Jurisdictions were frequent and in the year 1886 a Concordia was promulgated which placed a limit upon the patronage exercised by the Crown of Portugal. The Propaganda Province of Bombay included the Archbishopric of Bombay and the Bishopric of Poona. Under the former was the Island of Bombay with Gujerat, Kathiawar and Sind. Under Poona, the Deccan Plateau and the districts of Dharwar and Bijapur. The remainder of the Bombay Presidency was in the Padroado Province of Goa which included the Archdiocese of Goa and the Diocese of Damaun. The Archdiocese of Goa included the churches in Ratnagiri Belgaum and Sawantvadi and the Vicar Generalship of the Konkan. The Diocese of Damaun comprises the districts of Thana and Kolaba. In certain areas, however, a Bishop exercised control over churches outside his jurisdiction by way of exemption. Thus the Archbishop of Bombay had jurisdiction over 8 churches in the Damaun Diocese and Bishop of Damaun had jurisdiction over six churches in Bombay Island, while the Archbishop of Goa controlled one church in Poona.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

For some time past the Holy See and the Portuguese Government, recognising the difficulties of putting into execution the Concordat of 1886, on account of the many modifications which had been made, either in Portugal or in the religious life in India since the war, have had under consideration the regularising of the boundaries of the Dioceses, the election of bishops and the double jurisdiction now existing. As a result of those discussions an agreement has been come to of which the following are the principal terms, as they affect the Bombay Presidency:—

The Archdiocese of Goa to which the Patriarchal title remains annexed, is to be enlarged by the addition of the Portuguese possessions of Damaun to the north of Bombay and by the addition of the Island of Diu, off the Kathiawar coast. The Archbishop will be called the Archbishop of Goa and Damaun.

The portion of the Diocese of Damaun not incorporated in the Archdiocese of Goa will be annexed to the Archdiocese of Bombay, which will retain its present ecclesiastical organization. The Archbishop of Bombay will be alternately of Portuguese and British nationality and will have jurisdiction over the entire territory of the Archdiocese enlarged as above. The Portuguese Parish priests of the two churches of St. Francis Xavier and Our Lady of Glory in Bombay will be Privy Councillors to the Chamberlain of His Holiness "durante munere."

SEE OF GOA.

As regards the See of Goa the Holy See reserves the right to choose the Portuguese candidate most suitable for the direction of the diocese after consultation, according to the practice of the Roman Curia, with the Bishops of the Province, through the intermediary of the Apostolic Delegate in India. The name of the candidate will be transmitted to the President of the Portuguese Republic who will judge if the name offers any political difficulties. If the candidate offers no political difficulties the President of the Republic will present his name officially to the Holy See. The reply of the Portuguese Government will be considered to be affirmative after the lapse of two months to be reckoned from the date of notice given. As regards the See of Bombay, the Holy See reserves the right of choosing the most suitable candidate. His name will be made known to the President of the Republic and the latter will present the candidate officially within one month.

The Government of Bombay have been informed that Father Gioacchino of Lima has been designated by the Holy See Archbishop of Bombay.

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Persia seems to have made a considerable headway in her "air" programme. She is now equipped with a net-work of Air Lines so that travel by air can now be accomplished from one part of Persia to another with ease and expedition. A German firm by name Junkers Flugzeugwerk has, under arrangement with the Persian Government opened a regular air mail service for passengers mails and goods with connections in all important cities of Persia as also in Mesopotamia, Egypt and European countries.

Special attention is called to the fact that the air mail is the quickest route for correspondence between India, Persia Russia and all European countries.

This is the only Company running a thorough mail air service from Bushire to London, as the Imperial Airways air service exists only between Basrah and Cairo and there is no further aerial mail connection.

Any further particulars that may be needed in this connection will be gladly furnished by Mr. M. H. Dehdashti of No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, who are the local correspondents of the aforesaid Company.

SIND LAND ALIENATION BILL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Mahomedan Association of Sind fathered the move in 1925. They got any how allured by the Punjab Land Alienation Act and pressed it on the Governor of Bombay for its introduction to have a monopoly of the soil of Sind. The power of vote their representatives the well-known fourteen possess in the Bombay Council could at no time be provoked or slighted by the Government. So the inevitable has after, all happened and it is very significant the Bill now sees the light of the day at the crucial moment when the Government stands in sore need of securing co-operation with the Simon Commission. Does it not clearly look like 'give and take', as the demand of the Mahomedans, if they are satisfied of its legitimacy and fairness should have appeared through a private bill and not presented as a Government motion. As it is the bill is now circulated for public opinion but it seems not possible for those concerned to put in any substantial objections before the publication of the full report of Mr. Covernton on whose labour the bill is based. The introduction of the Press Note of the bill is a mere outline of Mr Covernton's conclusions. The people of Sind are not conversant with the conditions of land tenure of Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces and the working of the Punjab Alienation Act. Mr. Covernton has made a survey of them for a long period since 1925 and it is very necessary to know the facts and figures he has gathered to form his conclusions. The bill aims at revolutionising the present system of land holding in Sind, nay, it jeopardises the very fundamental rule of freedom of action in professions and it is trusted the Government would publish the whole report and enable a fair criticism of the measure. For tha tpurpose it is absolutely necessary that time limit 31st. July 1928 already fixed should be extended. The importance of the bill which has taken over two years for collecting materials requires a sufficiently long time being allowed for its consideration by the public.

In the meanwhile it will not be out of place to point out that the Bill is fundamentally wrong. It restricts land alienation to a particular community and will give rise to such questions with regard to other professions and trades —all unnatural.

The cultivator when pressed by the circumstances has a free market now for his commodity—the land. There is a free competition in the market for the purchase and sale of land. The value of land has considerably increased and the cultivators is able to have good price for it and the credit to boot. The cultivator who tills the land himself has hardly any land of his own to sell, much less any ability to purchase. It is his condition which requires to be improved and not of the zemindar. He is not better by any means by the introduction of a bill like the present one. The question rallies round the small zemindars and the great land holders of the Mahomedan community. A small zemindar at present has a freedom of action. He sells his land to the highest bidder of any class of people, gets a good price and is thus better of. If restricted to sell to a so called agriculturist he will find only big zemindar. Wide competition having ceased, the price of land will at once down and the small zemindar will have to submit to the circumstances and pass his land to the big zemindar—it may be in the course of time for a pittance. The land will thus accumulate with the big zemindar who is generally not so assiduous. He has already a large estate much of which he is not able to cultivate. The result will be that the land would lie waste and the Government revenue would surely suffer. No one would be benefitted. Only the big zemindar will have the monopoly of purchase of land and the consolation of possessing large tracts of it. The big zamindar has not unusually a difficulty of possessing hard cash. He must then borrow to purchase land. The Hindu money lender will have no sympathy with him. The recourse to the Co-operative Bank will not always be successful. The Hindu capitalist will, in these conditions fight shy of helping the co-operative Bank. A chaos would arise. The land may be saved from going out of the hands of the Mahomedan community but the agriculturists would suffer. Many of them would be worse off to make two ends meet and their internal conditions of life would suffer.

The Bill is clearly an unnecessary one and may not some of the thoughtful Sind Mahomedans rise equal to the occasion, realize the difficulties, show a broader national outlook and avoid the mischief a bill like the present one is likely to create. The people of Sind also look forward to those concerned of the Bombay Presidency proper in whose hands the destiny of the bill will be for a fair treatment of it by a look from a wider angle than mere communal benefit which as shown above would be to benefit only a big zamindar who is already fat enough in Sind. Yours etc.

LALCHAND NAVARAI M.L.A.

Sind May 12.

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

The School is closed for the summer holidays and reopens on the 6th June at its new premises (China Bag, Girgaon Back Road).

The School is recognised by the Department and has three departments—the Montessori, Primary and Secondary. The Montessori department takes in children from the age of 2-1|2. The school teaches, this year, upto Standard VI, Standard VII will be opened next year preparing students for the S. L. C. Examination of the Bombay University.

For the convenience of students the school will run a bus of its own.

As only a limited number of students are admitted to each class, please apply for admission early. The office will remain open on all week days between 9 and 11 a.m. at China Bag. Further particulars can be had from:—

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EX-KAISER'S SISTER

MEETS HER RUSSIAN HUSBAND ON

Brussels, April 7.—Following a meeting on the Belgian-German frontier yesterday between Princess Victoria of Schaumburg-Lippe and her exiled Russian husband, Alexander Subkov, it was learned here to-night that the couple plan to rejoin each other and seek refuge in Luxembourg.

The meeting took place at Tulje on the Belgian side, the Princess arriving at the rendezvous in a large limousine, accompanied by a lady-inwaiting, Fraulein Niessens. Witnesses state that the meeting was very affectionate, Subkov embracing the Princess, who expressed joy at seeing him again after a separation of four weeks.

Turning to press representatives who were present, she asked them to deny "all the malicious reports about Alexander which had been published by the German press."

She stated that she is on the best of terms with her husband and that she had written a letter to the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, asking her to give refuge for herself and her husband.

"Germans dislike Alexander," she said, "and think I should be grateful for not being exiled with him."

They drove to Eupen and then to Dolhain and after a three-hour visit the women left by car, returning to Germany. Subkov announced that he intends to leave for the Grand Duchy shortly. He declared that the German people had taken a hatred for him without provocation and that from the moment he arrived in Germany, before his wedding, until he was exiled he was the object of repeated attacks.

Subkov said that he received hundreds of threatening letters and that his motorcycle accident had been caused by some one throwing a rock at him. When he went armed, after he had been attacked in Berlin, he was arrested for carrying firearms, he said.

"All we want to do is to go somewhere where we can live in peace and the people will let us alone," he ended.—"New York Times."

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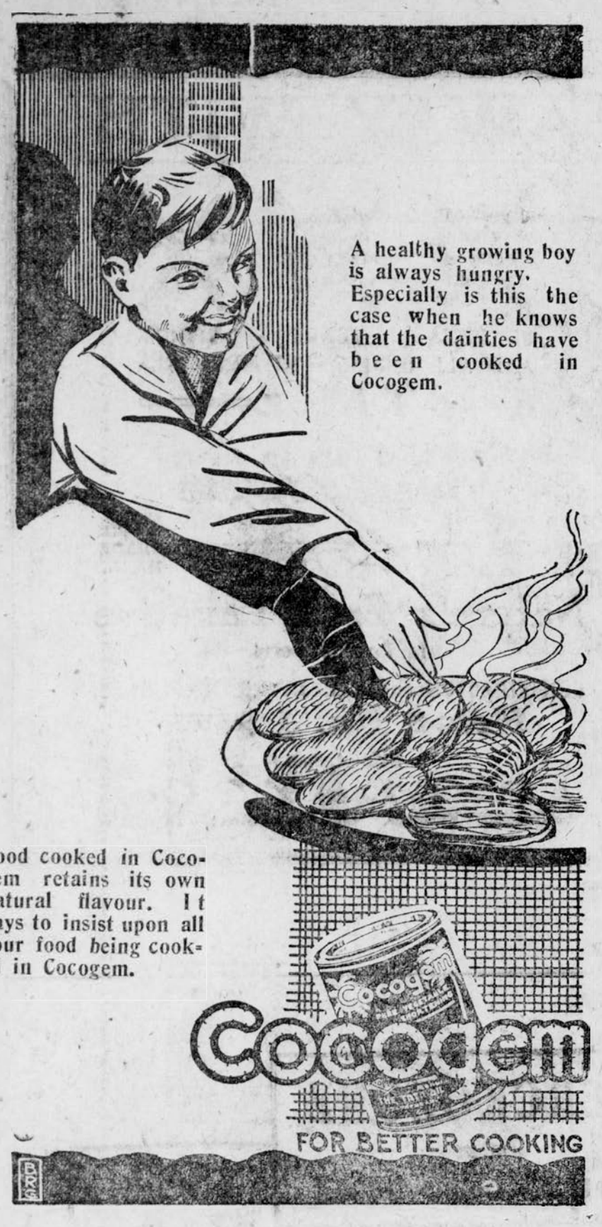
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UPROAR IN EGYPTIAN CHAMBER

MEMBERS COME TO GRIPS

UNCOMPLIMENTARY EXCHANGES OF WORDS

LONDON, May 14.

Cairo.—There were turbulent scenes in the Chamber while the Watanist Deputy Abdel Hamid was criticising Nahas Pasha for "thanking Lord Lloyd for the British ultimatum and the despatch of warships." The Minister for Communications, Makrame Beid, jumped up on the tribune and hotly disputed Abdel Hamid's statement. The din prevented spectators from hearing the altercation, but it was obvious that exchanges were uncomplimentary. Suddenly Makrame Beid and Abdel Hamid, who were standing six and a half feet away from each other, came to grips. Members rushed and separated them. The sitting was adjourned and when it was resumed Makrame Beid suggested that Abdel Hamid had called Nahas Pasha a liar. The House again adjourned and when it resumed the sitting Abdel Hamid apologised to Makrame Beid.—Reuter.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR PARSI BOYS

(Continued from page 6.)

thoughts, good deeds." The best religion will be to enjoin on the boys the constant practice of these tenets to their fullest extent. The greatest attention is paid in English public schools to what is called character building. Character is a complex of many great qualities of the heart and mind, it includes love of truth, initiative, courage, grit, tenacity of purpose, fair-play, a balanced judgment, quick and at the same time sound decision, a high sense of duty and it is these and other elements of character that must be evoked and developed. Religious education must be of such a nature as will help in bringing out and planting firmly these essential ingredients of character. English public schools also provide for religious education, but the chief aim is to form character, so that a high sense of duty may become instinctive among the boys and they may be thoroughly prepared and trained for efficiently discharging the duties and responsibilities of the sphere of life in which they may be placed. Our public schools must aim at producing the same type of men who will be equal to the highest and most difficult responsibilities which may devolve upon them in the inevitable and irresistible process of their country's growth and development, and in her march towards a free destiny.

NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

The future of the Parsi community is now, for better or for worse, inextricably inter-woven with that of the Indian people as a whole. The Parsi youth must not be ignorant of his ancient Iranian culture and civilization. It is gratifying that of late there is an awakening in the community in this direction. We would like Parsis to take a greater interest in the present progressive State of Iran and also to cultivate commercial relations if possible. But at the same time every Indian community, great or small, would do well to look more to the future than to the past, if is in this way alone that a harmonious, full and a strong national life can be built up. Indian history, Indian culture and Indian civilization must therefore form part of the curriculum of studies in the public school and should be studied synthetically, so as to evolve a future common culture and civilization in which all Indian races and communities can take proper share and feel pride.

There is one very important aspect of the institution of public schools to which special attention must be drawn. I am hoping that before long we shall have many public schools in the country. They must be so organised and conducted that they will be naturally and rightly looked to, for supplying at least a considerable portion of the future statesmen, legislators, administrators, and soldiers of India. This I consider their special function and every care must be taken that they may discharge it fully and properly. The race of statesmen, legislators, administrators and soldiers requires special mental and moral training, and it must be the special task of these public schools to provide such training.

The Parsi public school will be avowedly communal. Some may object to this, and think that just as communalism is opposed to nationalism so a "communal" public school is opposed to the basic conceptions of true public schools which should be national and not communal. In the peculiar circumstances of India, however, idealism has sometimes to be modified and a communal public school may well be given a fair trial. But the very fact that the Parsi school will be communal makes it all that more necessary that special care should be taken to guard against the evils of communalism. The school may be Parsi, but the spirit and atmosphere that should pervade it must be thoroughly Indian and catholic. If provision is made for the admission of some non-Parsis, just as non-Europeans, boys and girls are admitted in some schools mainly intended for European boys and girls just as non-Mahomedans are admitted at Aligarh and non-Hindus at Benares then there will be an enough leaven of the non-communal element to prevent excessive or unreasonable communalism, and to reconcile it with and subordinate it to, the decisive needs and demands of a healthy national spirit.

HOME INFLUENCES.

The question is raised as to whether the Parsi public shool should be a day school or a boarding school. There ought to be no doubt on the point. A public school must be a boarding school. If you want to produce men with a certain type of character you must take them at a young age and subject then to a strict regimen which can be had only in good restricted public schools. We talk of home influences, but are we sure that those influences make for strict discipline and a stern sense of duty? There may be sweetness, affection, gentleness in the life of the home, but it is precisely these sweet and gentle influences of the home that retard the growth of those sterner virtues without which character cannot be strong and complete, and the battles of life cannot be bravely and successfully fought. By the boarding system the Headmaster gets his boys more completely under his control so that he can the better counteract in them the undesirable influence of some kinds of home life and more easily conform them to the desired pattern.

Within the limits of this article, I cannot enter into further details. I have however mentioned those fundamental principles to which I for one attach the greatest importance. A full elaboration of the scheme will require the greatest care and attention that can be bestowed on it. But I have no doubt that Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and his Committee will spare no efforts to establish the school on a basis which will make it a model institution of the kind in this country. I conclude with the fervent hope that the boys' school will be a great success and that following the excellent lead of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, some other member or members of the community will come forward with the offer of a similar or even larger amount for the establishment of an up-to-date school for Parsi girls. Two such institutions worked on right lines will advance the community yet further.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION FOR BURMA

TWO BOMBAY CANDIDATES

NEW COUNCIL ELECTIONS

RANGOON, May 14.

Polling for Assembly bye-election to fill the vacancy by U Khan Maung accepting the post as the Editor of "Headman's Gazette", took place to-day in Rangoon and all the out-stations, the three candidates being J. K. Munshi, U Kyawzan and J. R. Vakharia.

It is understood that the Burma Legislative Council will be dissolved in autumn and elections for the new Council will be held in November, 1928.—A. P.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' ASSN'S EXECUTIVE

TO DRAW UP MEMORANDUM FOR SIMON COMMISSION

KHANDWA, May 14.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Depressed Classes Association will be held at Wardha on the 20th instant to draw up a memorandum to be submitted to the Simon Commission.—A. P.

EUROPEAN OFFICER'S DEATH FROM SMALL POX

SIMLA, May 14.

The death occurred from small-pox of Mr. Tomlinson, Officer on Special Duty, Railway Board, this evening.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD AT MAYMYO.

BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY TO BE EXAMINED

MAYMYO, May 14.

Since its arrival at Maymyo, the Tariff Board has examined one witness, the representative of the Asiatic Petroleum Company. Having practically finished the examination of all oil companies, the Board is now going through the evidence recorded so far. It is however understood that the Board will further examine the Burma Oil and Indo-Burma Petroleum Companies particularly on confidential and other supplementary statements submitted by them. The dates for such examination have not been fixed yet. The Board has no intention of holding any sitting in India but intends to finish writing its report in Burma.—A. P.

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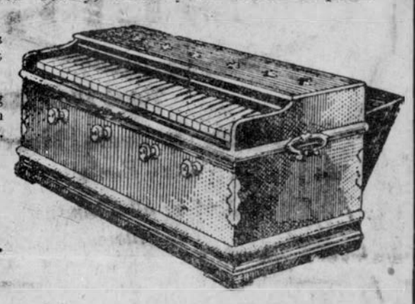

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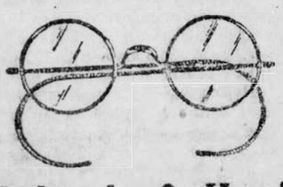

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LILOOAH SITUATION QUIET

SUBHASH BOSE'S APPEAL FOR NON-VIOLENCE

DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The Lillooah lockout situation was quiet to-day. A conference was held at the residence of Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee this morning, at which Messrs. K. C. Mitra, Secretary of the East Indian Railway Union, Mrinalkanti Bose and Kishorilal Ghosh of the Bengal Trade Union Federation, V. V. Giri of the B. N. Railway Union, Boroda Prasanna Pain, Vakil, Howrah and two others were present. The Conference lasted about two hours. It was decided to carry on the strike to a finish. An appeal was made to the strikers to be non-violent and it was decided that subscriptions should be raised for the relief of strikers. It is understood tat it was decided that no more picketting or satyagraha should be resorted to and that the strikers should not wait in a deputtation of the Agent any further until he himself sent for them.

Mr. Mitra stated that out of 14,000 strikers, about half the number had returned to their villages. The question of the strikers handing in their resignations was discussed in a vein favourable to such action but no decision was arrived at. The Conference meets again tomorrow at the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

A meeting of strikers was held at the Howrah Maidan this morning when an appeal was made for the enlistment of volunteers to help the strikers and their cause.—A. P.

POSSESSING REVOLVERS WITHOUT LICENSE

A PATHAN FIREMAN SENTENCED

For being in possession of two six-chambered revolvers and 200 rounds of ammunition without license, Mahomed Khan Ahmed Khan, a Pathan fireman on s. s. the "Hoogkirk", was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Monday to four months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, a further two months' imprisonment.

The steamer arrived in Bombay from Hamburg about the 10th instant. On the night of the 11th, the accused was seen standing near the entrance to the warehouse at the Alexandra Docks when a policeman on duty arrested him on suspicion. When searched he was found in possession of six-chambered revolvers and 200 rounds of ammunition. The weapons were tied round his thighs with rubber bands and strings. He was taken to the police station and handed over to Deputy Inspector Stokes who charged him before the Magistrate.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He found even ladies carrying revolvers at Antwerp (Belgium) and did not know if there was any objection to carrying the same in India. He submitted it was his first offence and therefore should be given a chance.

The Magistrate on the evidence convicted him as above and ordered the firearms and ammunition to be confiscated.

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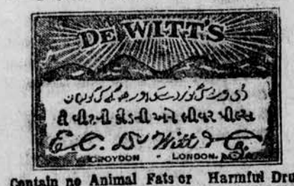

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KURLA RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION MEETING

CANDIDATES NOMINATED

A special general meeting of the Kurla Residents' Association was held on 13th instant at Patel Wadi, Pipe Road under the presidency of Mr. Jayantilal Amin.

After the Minutes of the last quarterly general meeting were read and passed unanimously, the President Mr. Jayantilal Amin referred to the incident which led to the passing of the M.C.'s resolution, regarding the recommendations to the General Board for the suspension of Dr. R. G. Pradhan from his membership in the Managing Committee and also read the requisition of 10-5-28 signed by Dr. G. Pradhan and others for calling up a special meeting on Saturday the 12th inst. to consider the attitude of Dr. R. G. Pradhan and others, made his membership in the M. C. the request of Dr. Pradhan and others, made in the in the above-requisition to take up the question of his suspension for consideration in the meeting of the 13th if arrangements be not made in calling up a meeting on the 12th inst. firstly before the consideration of the matter mentioned in the Agenda and with the consent of the whole meeting the subject was put to discussion Mr. S. R. Tamhane joint Hon. Secretary emphasised the fact tha tin order to maintain the discipline and proper order of the meeting in future it was essential for the Board to consider the case on its proper merits. He explained fully the facts that happened that day The Board disapproved of Dr. R. G. Pradhan's conduct by passing a no-confidence resolution suspending him from the office of the Vice-President of the Association by a large majority of 5: to two. Later on Mr. B. Mukherji was selected as the Vice-President in his stead.

APPLICATIONS FOR CANDIDATURE

The meeting then unanimously approved of the methods taken up by the Municipal Council in inviting applications from the intendng candidates for the forth coming Municipal election and also approved of the selection and allocation of the seats thereof as under.

1 Mr. L. F. Criado (village ward), 2 Messrs. Jayantilal Amin and N. Screwalla (Bazar ward), 3 Messrs. S. R. Tamhane and P. D. Sawant (station ward) 4. Messrs. R. N. Sawant and B. Mukarji (Talajia ward), 5. Messrs. M. J. Bhatena and R. P. Omrigar (Swadeshi Mills ward), 6. M. K. Mehta (Chunnabhatti ward), 7. Messrs. Karsandas Hirji and D. R. Mohashi.

ELECTION MANIFESTO PASSED.

Joint Hon. Secretary read the Manifesto addressed to the electorates and as passed unanimously.

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

APPEAL TO VOTERS

Mr. Jyantilal Amin, President of the Kurla Residents' Association has issued a manifesto to the voters in the course of which he says:—

Whereas it has been found expedient to establish Kurla Residents' Association some eight months ago for the service of the town in all spheres of civic life and it is doing its best for public welfare since its very beginning and whereas a municipal institution is one of the most potent and effective means of serving the town in various ways and as the triennial term of the present board is going to expire very shortly and as a fresh election is to take place on the widest possible franchise yet unknown to Kurla and whereas this Association having unanimously decided to utilize this opportunity of contesting the forthcomng election of running their own candidates and of capturing as many seats as possible for the purpose of conducting the municipal machinery as efficiently as possible under the circumstances with the sole desire of serving the town and doing good to the people and whereas in fulfilment of the last object the association have decided to organize a party of their own called "Municipal Peoples' Party" to be composed of the Councillors returned by and under the patronage of the association with a definite mandate and with a definite obligation to work harmoniously and in a spirit of co-operation and goodwill and to exert concertedly jointly for the welfare of the masses and whereas in response to the appeal made by the Association almost all the leading gentlemen of the town seeking for the next election have willingly enlisted themselves under the banner of the Association thus paving the way for others.

This Association, approaches with a fervent appeal to all the voters of the town to come forward to support the cause which this humble body has undertaken and to make this organization a complete success.

A BRIGHTER KURLA.

It shall be the consant endeavour of this Association to be in close touch with the masses all the while and the general public and be always ready for the redress of their genuine grievances. It shall also be the desire of this Association to educate the masses and the public in all civic matters and to raise sanitary conscience of the people in all health and hygienic matters by means of lectures, leaflets and pamphlets. It shall not fail to co-operate with, subsidize, support and help by all means within their power public bodies and non-sectarian organization of the town whose objects are similar to those of this in matters of public education.

In short it shall be the constant and earnest desire of this Association to put the town of Kurla during the next three years in almost all the civic matters in a position worthy of its geographical position as a Charming gateway and a next door neighbour to the premier city of India.

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THIRD KARNATAK UNIFICATION CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT DHARWAR

Mr. R. R. Diwakar writes:—

The third Karnatak Unification Conference will be held at Dharwar on the 28th and 29th May 1928. As other Conference are being held at the time almost all leaders from Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar are of opinion that this Conference should also be held at Dharwar and not at Bagalket as was proviously arranged.

"APPEAL FOR SUPPORT."

A Provisional Committee has been formed with Diwan Bahadur S. K. Rodda, the Grand Old Man of Dharwar as the President. Any one who supports the cause of Unification shall become member of the Reception Committee after paying Rs. 2/- only as fees. We appeal to all the lovers of Karnatak Unification to join R. C. without any delay. The first meeting of the Reception Committee will be held at Karnatak Vidya Vardhaka Samgha, Dharwar, at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th of May, when Chairman, Secretaries and other office-bearers of the R. C. will be elected.

"LIKELY PRESIDENT".

Attempts are being made to secure Mr. A. Ranganath Mudiyar, the Ex-Minister of Madras to preside over the Conference.

It is our sincere wish that all Kannadigas should attend the Conference and help to further the cause of Karnatak Unification.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 16 1928

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AMERICA AND PACIFISM.

"NEED OF AROUSED PUBLIC CONSCIENCE."

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PLANS.

MR. KELLOGG'S ADDRESS IN NEW YORK

In an address to the Foreign Relations Committee, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States Government deals with Franco-American arbitration treaty, its implications and discusses the feasibility of conciliation and arbitration treaties between all nations of the world. He says that the world is certainly on the way to international peace, however distant the millenium may be. "Certainly, the United States should not be backward," he asserts, "in promoting this new movement for world peace and both personally and officially as Secretary of State, I shall always support and advocate the conclusion of appropriate treaties for arbitration, for conciliation and for the renunciation of war."

It has been my privilege during the past few months to conduct on behalf of the Government of the United States negotiations having for their object the promotion of the great ideal of world peace. Popular and governmental interest in the realization of this ideal has never been greater than at the present time. Ever since the World War, which spelled death to so many millions of men, spread desolation over so much of the Continent of Europe and shocked and imperilled neutral as well as belligerent nations, the minds of statesmen and of their peoples have been more and more concerned with plans for preventing the recurrence of such a calamity. Not only has the League of Nations been preoccupied with studies of security and world peace, but members of the League of Nations have concluded additional special treaties like those signed at Locarno in 1925, and recently at Havana the United States and 20 other American States, including 17 members of the League of Nations expressed by formal declaration their unqualified condemnation of war as an instrument of national policy, and agreed to call a conference to draft appropriate treaties of compulsory arbitration.

The Government of the United States will never be a laggard in any effective movement for the advancement of world peace, and the negotiations which I have recently been carrying on have grown out of this Government's earnest desire to promote that ideal. They have had a dual character, having been concerned in part with the framing of new arbitration treaties to replace the so-called Root treaties, several of which expire by limitation this year, and in part with the anti-war treaty which M. Briand proposed to me last summer. I welcome the opportunity which you have afforded me to express before this audience my views on these questions and to explain the objects and aims of the Government of the United States with respect thereto.

In the first place it should be clearly understood that the treaty of arbitration which was signed last month with France has no relation whatsoever to the proposal submitted by M. Briand for a treaty declaring against war and renouncing it as an instrument of national policy. It is true that the preamble of the arbitration treaty recites that France and the United States are "eager by their example not only to demonstrate their condemnation of war as an instrument of national policy in their mutual relations, but also to hasten the time when the perfection of international arrangements for the pacific settlement of international disputes shall have eliminated forever the possibility of war among any of the powers of the world," but a preamble is not a binding part of a treaty. If war is to be abolished it must be through the conclusion of a specific treaty solemnly binding the parties not to resort to war with one another. It cannot be abolished by a mere declaration in the preamble of a treaty.

DISTINCT ADVANCE OVER FORMER TREATIES.

The arbitration treaty itself I regard as a distinct advance over any of its predecessors, and I hope it can serve as a model for use in negotiations with other governments with which we have no present arbitration treaty or where the existing Root treaties shortly expire. I have already instituted negotiations with the British and Japanese Governments on the basis of the draft treaty which I submitted to France last December, and I have indicated to all inquiring governments that I shall be pleased to conclude with them new treaties similar to that recently signed with France. If a comprehensive series of such bilateral treaties can be put into effect between the United States and the other nations of the world, I feel that a very effective mechanism for the pacific settlement of justiciable disputes will have been established. I attach such importance to the treaty just concluded with France that I shall discuss its provisions briefly before proceeding to a discussion of the correspondence which has been exchanged with France on the subject of the so-called Briand proposal.

BRYAN TREATY.

Article 1 of the new arbitration treaty contains the language of the first paragraph of the first article of the Bryan treaty of 1914 providing for investigation and report by a permanent international commission on all disputes not settled by diplomacy or submitted to arbitration. My purpose in including this reference to the Bryan treaty was to recognize anew the efficacy of the procedure established under the Bryan treaties and to unite by reference in one document the related processes of conciliation and arbitration. The force and effect of the Bryan treaty with France has in no sense been impaired by the new treaty, nor was it intended that it should be.

DISPUTES OF DOMESTIC JURISDICTION.

Article 3 excludes from arbitration under the treaty disputes the subject matter of which is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the parties, involves the interests of third parties, depends upon or involves the maintenance of the Munroe Doctrine, and depends upon or involves the observance of the obligations of France under the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is difficult for me to see by what claim of right any government could properly request arbitration of disputes covered by these exceptions since few, if any, would present questions justiciable in their nature. As a practical matter, therefore, I do not feel that the general applicability of the new treaty is materially restricted by the four clauses of exclusion. The Root treaty which it supersedes contained a clause excluding from its scope questions affecting "the vital interests, the independence or the honour" of the contracting states.

I do not agree with the pronouncement of many organizations and publicists engaged in the discussion of international arbitration to the effect that every question between nations should be arbitrated. This is a very simple and all-inclusive formula but it will not stand the test of careful examination, and never has and never can be universally adopted.

JUSTICIABLE AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

I am confident that the enthusiastic supporters of the theory that all questions between nations should be submitted to arbitration have not realized the vital difference between justiciable and political questions. Take, for example, the question of immigration which at times arouses bitter feelings between nations. On what principle could a government arbitrate this question, and what rules could be applied to guarantee justice to these disputants? It seems to me we must realize that so long as the world is composed of separate, sovereign nations, only those questions can properly be submitted to arbitration which, being justiciable in their nature, are susceptible of determination by the application of recognized rules of law or equity. Non-justiciable or political questions must, if they threaten to bring on hostilities, be adjusted through other means, such as conciliation, where a disinterested effort is made to reconcile conflicting points of view without finding necessarily that either party was in the wrong.

CONCILIATION TREATIES.

It is when arbitration cannot or will not be evoked by the parties that conciliation treaties have their greatest value for adjusting international irritations tending to inflame public opinion and imperil the peace of the world. One of the first of our treaties establishing a procedure for conciliation was the so-called Knox treaty of 1911. That treaty, which was also a treaty of arbitration, was never proclaimed by the President because of certain reservations attached by the Senate in advising and consenting thereto. These reservations, however, did not affect the conciliation provisions of the treaty and need not be discussed in this connection. Our next conciliation treaties were the Bryan treaties to which I have already referred. The first of these was signed in 1913 and there are 18 of them now in force.

The Bryan treaties provide, you will recall, that any dispute shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed and the parties do not have recourse to arbitration, be submitted for investigation and report to a Permanent International Commission composed of five members, two of whom, a national and a non-national, being designated by each of the two Governments, and the fifth member by agreement. The commission is bound to report within a year from the date on which it takes jurisdiction of the case, and the parties agree no to resort to any act of force prior to the commission's report, reserving, however, full liberty of action with respect to the report itself.

M. BRIAND'S PROPOSAL.

As you are all aware, in a communication dated June 20, 1927, M. Briand proposed to the United States the conclusion of a bilateral treaty under the terms of which France and the United States would agree to renounce war as an instrument of their national policy towards each other. This treaty provided, first, that—

The high contracting powers solemnly declare, in the name of the French people and the people of the United States of America, that they condemn recourse to war and renounce it respectively as an instrument of their national policy towards each other.

and, secondly, that—

The settlement or the solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise between France and the United States of America, shall never be sought by either side except by pacific means.

This important and inspiring proposal was carefully and sympathetically studied by the Government of the United States. While we might well have hesitated to take the initiative in proposing such a treaty to Europe, the invitation from France afforded us an opportunity to examine anew the whole question of world peace and to determine in what practical manner we could best co-operate. We made that examination, and, in my note of December 28, 1927, after expressing the sincere appreciation of the United States for the offer which France had so impressively submitted, I warmly seconded M. Briand's proposition that war be formally renounced as an instrument of national policy, but suggested that instead of giving effect thereto in a bilateral treaty between France and the United States, an equivalent multilateral treaty be concluded among the principal powers of the world, open to adherence by any and all nations, thus extending throughout the world the benefits of a covenant originally suggested as between France and the United States alone. The powers which I suggested be invited in the first instance to join with France and the United States in such a treaty were Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

France, I am happy to say, promptly agreed in principal to the idea of multilateral treaty. France suggested, however, that the treaty provide, for the renunciation of wars of agression, explaining that while France could conclude a bilateral treaty with the United States providing for the unqualified renunciation of war, the conclusion of a similar multilateral treaty presented certain difficulties in view of the obligations of France under the Covenant of the League of Nations, treaties such as those signed at Locarno in October 1925 and other international conventions relating to guaranties of neutrality. The French Government also pointed out that in September 1927 the members of the League of Nations adopted a resolution condemning aggressive war as an international crime. In these circumstances France expressed the opinion that the common object of the two Governments could best be attained by framing the proposed anti-war treaty so as to cover wars of aggression only. I have not been able to agree to that reservation.

My objection to limiting the scope of an anti-war treaty to mere wars of aggression is based partly upon a very real disinclination to see the ideal of world peace qualified in any way, and partly upon the absence of any satisfactory definition of the word "aggressor" or the phrase "wars of aggression." It is difficult for me to see how a definition could be agreed upon which would not be open to abuse.

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSAL DISCUSSED.

In my note of February 27, 1928, I also discussed at some length the question raised by the Government of France whether, as a member of the League of Nations and as a party to the treaties of Locarno and other treaties guaranteeing neutrality, France could agree with the United States and the other principal world powers not to resort to war in their mutual relations without "ipso facto" violating their present obligations under those treaties.....

I expressed the earnest hope that France, which admittedly perceives no bar to the conclusion of an unqualified anti-war treaty with the United States alone, would be able to satisfy itself that an equivalent treaty among the principal world powers would be equally consistent with membership of the League of Nations, adding that if members of the League of Nations could not, without violating the terms of the Covenant, agree among themselves and with the United States to renounce war as an instrument of their national policy, it seemed idle to discuss either bilateral or multilateral treaties unreservedly renouncing war. In that connection I call attention to the fact that the 21 American States represented at the recent Habana Conference adopted a resolution unqualifiedly condemning war as an instrument of national policy in their mutual relations, and to the fact that 17 of the 21 States represented at that Conference are members of the League of Nations.

I cannot believe that such a treaty would violate the terms of the League Covenant or conflict necessarily with the obligations of the members of the League. Even Article 10 of the Covenant has been construed to mean that League members are not inescapably bound thereby to employ their military forces. According to a recent statement by the British Government, many members of the League accept as the proper interpretation of Article 10 a resolution submitted to the Fouth Assembly but not formally adopted owing to one adverse vote. That resolution stated explicitly:

It is for the Constitutional authorities of each member to decide, in reference to the obligation of preserving the independence and the integrity of the territory of members, in what degree the member is bound to assure the execution of this obligation by employment of its military forces.

FUTILITY OF MILITARY ALLIANCES.

I earnestly hope, therefore, that the present negotiations looking to the conclusion of an unqualified multilateral anti-war treaty may ultimately achieve success, and I have no doubt that if the principal powers of the world are united in a sincere desire to consummate such a treaty, a formula can be devised which will be acceptable to them all. Since however, the purpose of the United States is so far as possible to eliminate war as a factor in interntaional relations, I cannot state too emphatically that it will not become a party to any agreement which directly or indirectly, expressly or by implication, is a military alliance. The United States cannot obligate itself in advance to use its armed forces against any other nation of the world. It does not believe that the peace of the world or of Europe depends upon or can be assured by treaties of military alliance, the futility of which as guarantors of peace is repeatedly demonstrated in the pages of history.

Mr. Chairman, I must not claim that treaties of arbitration and conciliations, or even treaties explicitly renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, afford a certain guarantee against those conflicts between nations which have periodically broken out since the dawn of world history. In addition to treaties, there must be an aroused public conscience against the utter horror and frightfulness of war. The peoples of the world must enjoy a peaceful mind, as it has been said, and treaties such as those I have discussed this evening, and the efforts of statesmen to advance the cause of world peace, can only be regarded as a partion of the problem. I am not so blind as to believe that the millennium has arrived, but I do believe that the world is making great strides toward the pacific adjustment of international disputes and that the common people are of one mind in their desire to see the abolition of war as an institution. Certainly the United States should not be backward in promoting this new movement for world peace, and both personally and officially as Secretary of State, I shall always support and advocate the conclusion of appropriate treaties for arbitration, for conciliation, and for the renunciation of war.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1928.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy may propose solutions very palatable to British ears to get the Simon Commission out of their difficulties. But nobody in India will be deceived by the prospects of these short cuts to conciliation.

* * *

It is refreshing to find that Indian youth in England appreciates to the fullest extent the enormity of the insult heaped upon India in the shape of the All-White Commission. There are writers in journals conducted by Indian students in England who see through the whole business very clearly and describe it with penetrating humour.

* * *

In a recent issue of "The Indus" an Indian student writes in Biblical style on the "Book of the Commission." The genesis of the appointment of the body he traces to the findings of the Skeen Committee.

"And disgruntled Governors, being in obscure retirement snatched the pen and tore Andrew Skeen's report to pieces. He had broken Government's word by speaking for the gentiles and he shall perish."

"But, Lo, a prince had risen in Israel. In Ioa, at a wooden table, sate Birken, chief of all the centurions. He smoked the cigar of peace and invoked the aid of Bacchus."

"And into his room, with many genuflexions, came the mourners, carrying Skeen's report by a pair of tongs. Mighty lord and mighty prince! Save us from great calamity and tribulation."

"Seven whiffs of smoke came from the igar of peace which is smoked at the nations' gathering at Geneva and then, like Jehova's thunder, rang out the words: Go in peace my children. The rabble clamour for more powers for their assemblies and debating societies. I will appoint an enquiry to be made concerning this."

* * *

"There will be so much noise and confusion that Skeen's report will be forgotten for ever and ever. But tell this not in Delhi, whisper it not in Raisina, lest the Liberals should find out, lest the Swarajist Party triumph."

* * *

"And he appointed the chief of them that plead in the law-courts, Simon, and six other chosen men of undiscovered ability; and they were to travel among the people and judge if they were still children or children could come out of their loins."

* *

The C. P. correspondent of an Anglo-Indian daily is hard put to it to convey the impression to his readers that in those provinces the Legislative Council will go back upon its previous decision of boycott of the Simon Commission. It may do so, he says, but it will be by the casting vote of the President in the Council. Not very likely. The legislators from Berar under Mr. Khaparde's leadership are not so foolish as to walk into the bureaucratic trap.

* * *

A "fish plate" conspiracy to wreck the Bombay Mail has been unearthed by the "Englishman". The two attempts of the wreckers have failed. Last time, the "Times of India" "conceived" an attempt on the Governor's Special by the Bengal revolutionaries, but it brought forth nothing. It is time that a Commission was appointed to inquire into the truth of these conspiracies, lest people become scared.

* * *

French Professor: "How would you ask for water in Paris?"

Student: "Who would want water in Paris?"

FORD SEES LONDON ON 3-PENNY BUS RIDE

WON'T TALK BUSINESS

London, April 7.—Henry Ford had his first real London bus ride to-day. From atop the bus he gazed down on a city surging back and forth in preparation for the Easter holidays, and apparently enjoyed the sight very much. Much to the astonishment of the gayly uniformed doormen at his hotel, the American manufacturer, with several friends, left the hotel afoot, walked a short distance and then, followed by the others, took a bus, nimbly mounting the steps and settling down for his three-penny ride.

Much of England was convinced to-day that Mr. Ford had come here on an important business venture and industrial districts were trying to persuade him to view their "wares" in the form of factory sites.

Mr. Ford, however, kept his plans to himself and parried all questions concerning them, although he answered other queries readily enough..

"Plans?" he said, as if puzzled to one questioner. "Oh, I just called to see the English people."

He showed no interest when asked about sites for factories. He said he might go to Manchester before he returned home, and that he might also visit the Clyde industrial district.

Various delegations endeavored to gain an audience with Mr. Ford, despite his announcement that he was merely a tourist. Each wanted to convince him that it possessed the ideal site for an automobile factory.

Mr. Ford already owns a factory site in Southampton, but there has been delay in the erection of a plant there. Mrs. Foster Welch, Mayor of the seaport, took advantage of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ford to urge that he go ahead with the plant as soon as possible. Mr. Ford said he would give the request consideration. —"New York Times."

WRITERS IN SPEED TEST

PUPILS DO 80 TO 100 WORDS A MINUTE

As a feature of the convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association which closed in mail week at the Hotel Pennsylvania, a group of pupils gave demonstrations in speed-writing at the rate of eighty to 100 words a minute says the "New York Times."

The students, from 14 to 17 years of age, all of whom work in offices, took their dictation from Health Commissioner Harris and Dorothy Scarborough, short-story writer and head of that department at Columbia University. The judges were George J. Ryan, President of the Board of Education; former Judge John R. Davies. Elaine Carrington, author of "Nightsick", and Homer Croy.

The pupils were able to follow on matter with which they were familiar at the rate of eighty to 100 words a minute and on new subjects at from seventy to 100 words a minute. All of those in the test had had twelve lessons in spend writing, a system of shorthand based on the letters of the alphabet instead of the signs and sympols used in conventional shorthand.

ANTIQUE EFFECT ON COPPER.

When weary of polishing up copper articles wash them thoroughly in boiling soda water (to remove the lacquer), polish them, then rinse in soap and water, and finally in clean water. Get sixpenny-worth of ammonium sulphide, add to it 1 quart of hot water, and immerse the articles in the solution (or sponge them with it) for a short time. Then take them out and wipe with a soft cloth. The result will be a beautiful antique bronze colour. To keep the articles in good condition no polishing is required. Just wipe them over with a little olive oil.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.